

A New Experiment in
Making Movie Stars
School girl featured in arts and tricks in movie
acting to appear in the principal role. See to-
morrow's
Big Sunday Post-Dispatch
Again 12,000 Want Ad offers—including the Movie Col-
umn on the first want page. Use it to plan your week's
pleasures.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 68. NO. 288.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1916—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

BIG PREPAREDNESS PARADE STARTS WITH THOUSANDS IN LINE

Crowds Along Route Cheer Marchers
and Police Have Hard Time in
Keeping the Streets Clear.

GOV. MAJOR AND MAYOR MARCH TO REVIEWING STAND

39 Bands Play Only Patriotic Airs—Men and
Women in Line Carry American Flags—
Many Buildings Gaily Decorated and Win-
dows Are Crowded With Spectators.

Men and women of St. Louis—thousands of them—marched
along flag-decorated streets this afternoon as a demonstration that
the people of the Fourth City are in favor of adequate national
preparation against foreign aggression.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, Col. E. J. Spencer, the grand marshal,
gave a sharp command and a platoon of mounted police, assembled
at Tenth and Locust streets, started westward. A line of police
zouaves fell in behind them, bands struck up, crowds cheered and
the big parade was on.

The route was west on Locust street to Channing avenue, across the
cutoff from Locust to Lindell boulevard, and west on Lindell to Van-
dewater avenue. The reviewing stand was just west of the St. Louis Club,
3663 Lindell.

The weather was ideal. The temperature was 71 and there was a
bountiful crispness in the air. Marchers and spectators were enthusiastic.
Almost every person, young and old, had some sort of an American flag
and the bright hues of the national banner, with the colorful dresses of
women and the uniforms of marching clubs, lent animation to the picture.

Many as were the marchers the spectators seemed more numerous. An hour
before starting time Twelfth street be-
tween Olive and St. Charles was packed
from curb to curb and traffic patrolmen
experienced the greatest difficulty in
opening passage ways for traffic. Win-
dows along the line of march were
thronged.

Each of the 39 bands had received or-
ders to play nothing but patriotic airs.
Men who had not been trained to march
found themselves unconsciously
keeping step with the stirring music.

As the head of the column reached
Christ's Church Cathedral the chim-
es pealed a salute. Dean Carroll M. Da-
vis, it was learned, had instructed a
relay of boys to keep the big bells ring-
ing as the procession passed.

Behind the mounted police and zou-
aves marched Grand Marshal Spencer,
escorted by the Officers' Reserve Train-
ing Corps, N. G. Edwards commanding.
They were followed by military or-
ganizations under general command of
Col. A. B. Donnelly. This division was
led by the First Missouri Infantry, with
Battery A next, Cavalry Troop B, the
battalion of naval reserves, the Mil-
itary Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand
Army of the Republic men and Spanish
War Veterans.

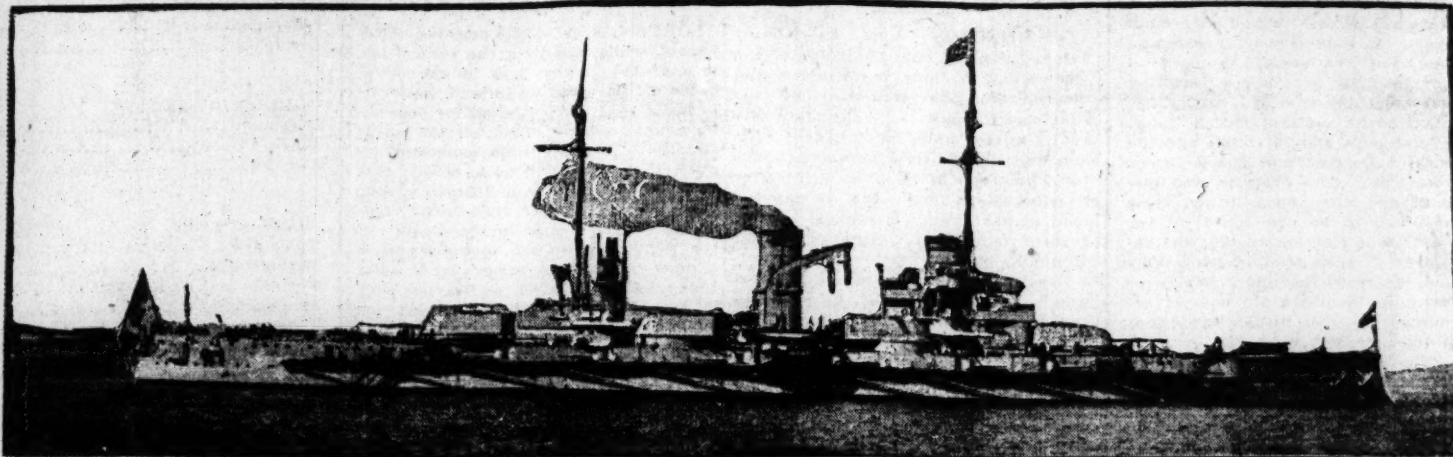
The second division represented the
municipality and was marshaled by C.
H. Fiske, Gov. Major and Mayor Kiel
led it and their escort was made up of
the elective officers of the city. These
were followed by the members of the
Board of Public Service and they in
turn by men from all the city depart-
ments.

Schools Are Represented.
The third division was composed of
archers belonging to uniformed organ-
izations, schools and colleges. The re-
maining divisions were as follows:
Fourth, bankers and brokers; fifth,
professional; sixth, women's clubs;
seventh, Knights of Columbus; eighth,
civil utility organizations and electri-
cal interests; ninth, railroadmen; tenth,
patriotic societies, labor organizations
and National Security League, includ-
ing all unattached men; eleventh, men's
organizations, gymnastic, fraternal,
social, civic and political; twelfth, real
estate and insurance; thirteenth, dry
goods; fourteenth, shoes; fifteenth, hats,
millinery jobbers, wholesale paper, print-
ing and rubber goods; sixteenth, build-
ing materials, lumbermen, railroad sup-
plies, iron and steel; seventeenth, drugs
and chemicals; eighteenth, hardware;
nineteenth, miscellaneous colored organ-
izations.

Divisions Fall in Line.
The plan by which the parade was
marshaled was simple and effective.
Station headquarters were estab-
lished in each of the lateral streets
opening into Locust between Tenth
and Seventeenth streets. All each di-
vision had to do was to drop into place
from the rear of the line passed its
street.

So long was the column that it was
expected that two or more hours
might be consumed in passing a
given point. Traffic rules arranged
by the Police Department included
closing of Locust street to all moving
traffic from 1 p. m. until the parade

German Battleship Credited With Having Sent Six British Torpedo Boats to the Bottom Unaided



THE WESTFALEN.
The Westfalen is a dreadnought of 18,000 tons. She was built in 1908 and carries 12 eleven inch guns, 12 six inch guns, 18 twenty-four pounders and six submerged torpedo tubes. She carries 963 men.

CASHIER ROBBED OF \$759 BY TWO MEN ON STREET

Pursues Fugitive, Who Is Caught
in Shed Where Money
Is Found.

J. H. Shipper, assistant cashier of the
Blanton Manufacturing Co., 113 Spruce
street, was attacked by two men on
Second street, between Clark avenue
and Spruce street, shortly before noon
today, and robbed of a wallet contain-
ing \$759, which he had just drawn from
the Central National Bank for the com-
pany payroll.

The man holding the wallet ran into
an alleyway from Clark avenue, between
Third and Fourth streets. As the man
entered the alley, with Shipper in pur-
suit, J. H. Epperson of Fort Smith,
Ark., was standing at the Fourth street
end of the alley. He started to head off
the fleeing robber and the man ran into
a shed.

Epperson stood guard at one end of
the alley and Shipper at the other end
until police arrived. The robber was
arrested in the shed. The wallet con-
taining the money and a revolver were
found in the shed.

At police headquarters the prisoner
was identified as Abe Goldfinger, 39
years old, who had been arrested at 2:30
a. m., Feb. 6, 1913, after robbing the
jewelry store of F. Dientbiller, 320 North
Sixth street. A stolen watch was found
in his possession. He secured bond and
on March 13, 1913, was arrested for rob-
bing the Bond tailoring shop, 1624 Olive
street. A panel had been cut from a rear
door. Goldfinger was sent to the re-
formatory at Booneville, Mo., and re-
leased on parole after three months.

Shipper told the police he recalled hav-
ing seen Goldfinger in the bank and that
for Roosevelt to the end, and instat
member of the Democratic National
Committee talked with the President
from the hotel. It is not known what
the conversation was about.

The arrangements for the President's
private phone were made by Charles
Boeschelstein of Edwardsville. Demo-
cratic National Committee man from Illi-
nois. The wire terminates in sound-
proof boxes and has no switchboard con-
nections. The wire costs \$25 per day.

President Wilson's private telephone
from the Coliseum and the Jefferson
Hotel to the White House was in use for
the first time this morning when the
President talked with the President.

Chauncey M. Depew of New York ar-
rived today. He is a delegate to the
convention and will vote for Elihu
Root.

Newton W. Gilbert of Manila, at one
time acting Governor of the Philippines
and a delegate arrived today and an-
nounced he is for Fairbanks for Presi-
dent.

Frederic E. Sterling of Rockford, chair-
man of the Illinois Republican State
Committee, joined the delegates today.
Senator L. Y. Sherman for President to-
day.

25,000 KANSAS CITY BUILDING
TRADE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Men Are Called Out in Sympathy
With 2000 Hod Carriers Wanting
ing 40 Cents an Hour.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—A gen-
eral strike was called last night by the
Building Trades Council which will read-
er idle 25,000 members of the allied
crafts. Council officials stated. The
strike was called in sympathy with the
3000 hod carriers and common laborers,
who have been refused a raise of from
35 to 40 cents an hour.

SYMMINGTON SAFE IN LONDON

American Naval Attache Was Not on
WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ambassa-
dor Page at London, in a dispatch
dated today, advised the State De-
partment that Lieutenant-Commander
Lewis Symington, American naval
attache, is in London, and has been
there, except for brief visits, since his
return in February from the United
States.

Symington recently had written
that he had spent some time on the
British battle cruiser, Indefatigable,
and there were fears he was on
board that vessel when she was sunk
in the Jutland battle.

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paper in St. Louis that reaches the public.
Sent by the Associated Press.

MOOSE TO BE FOR ROOSEVELT TO END, PERKINS DECLARES

Will Consider No Other Repub-
lican Candidate Until Sure
He Cannot Win.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Progressive party
leaders, after conferring today, declared
their intention of using every influence
at their command to induce the Repub-
lican national convention to nominate
Theodore Roosevelt for President. If
they fail to make Roosevelt the Repub-
lican nominee, they say they are willing
to consider the qualifications of other
candidates, but they will decline to
discuss other names until it is certain
that Roosevelt cannot win the Repub-
lican nomination. Numerous
informal conferences between Pro-
gressive and Republican groups have
already been held, and others are
scheduled during the next few days.

Republican organization leaders ap-
parently are doing nothing to offend
the friends of Roosevelt in the pre-
liminary maneuvers. They are willing
to let Roosevelt to the end, and instat
member of the Democratic National
Committee talked with the President
from the hotel. It is not known what
the conversation was about.

It is expected that when the Pro-
gressive National Committee meets here
Monday, a statement defining the posi-
tion of the party on harmony will be
issued.

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GERMANS OUTNUMBERED; BRITISH HAD 34 CAPITAL SHIPS, BERLIN REPORTS

Full German High Seas Fleet Was Engaged—
Day Fight From 4 to 9 P. M.—Other
Fights at Night.

BERLIN, June 3.—(By wireless from a staff correspondent of
the Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.)—The first naval battle
on a grand scale during the present war has been attended by re-
sults which, according to the information received here, are highly
satisfactory to the Germans, not only in respect of the comparative
losses of the two fleets, but in the fact that the Germans main-
tained the field after the battle. This is shown, German commen-
tators assert, by the rescue of British survivors.

The full German high sea fleet was
engaged under personal command of
Vice Admiral Scheer, the energetic
German commander, who succeeded
Admiral von Pohl. The British fleet
engaged is now estimated at approxi-
mately twice as strong in guns and
ships as that under Admiral Beatty.

Detailed reports have not yet been
received, but the main engagement ap-
parently occurred about 12 miles south-
west of the southern extremity of Nor-
way and 10 miles off the Danish coast.
The battle was divided into two sec-
tions. The day engagement began at
about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and
continued until darkness or about 9
o'clock. The night was followed by a series
of separate engagements throughout the
night.

The exact ranges and course of the
day fight have not been ascertained. It
is assumed the ranges of the day en-
gagement were not extreme, possibly at
a distance of about eight miles, as the
weather was hazy.

The German torpedo boats and de-
stroyers were more effective than the
British, according to a considerable
extent to which any of these vessels
were damaged. A fuller report from
Admiral Scheer is expected soon.

Westfalen Sinks Six Torpedo Boats.
It is stated at the Admiralty that at
least 34 British capital ships were en-
gaged and the British torpedo flotillas
were severely damaged. The battleship
Westfalen alone sank six torpedo boats
during the night encounters.

German personnel and equipment stood
the test brilliantly and the damage
suffered by the German fleet is small
in comparison with the British losses.
The battleship Pommern, which was
sunk, was commanded by Capt. Boelcke.
Berlin is decorated with flags and
the achievement of the German fleet
has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

There was a remarkable demonstration
of the Reikthaus when Rear Admiral
Hebbinghaus, former naval attache to
the German embassy at Washington, an-
nounced the result of the battle.

"Supplementing the official report of
the Admiralty," said the Overseas News
Agency, "it is stated by a competent
authority in the North Sea battle, the
Germans had in action the high sea
fleet, with dreadnoughts and older bat-
tleships, battle cruisers and also light
sea forces, including torpedo boat
and submarine flotillas. The Germans faced
the greater part of the modern British
navy."

The German reconnoitering forces
were commanded by Rear Admiral Rip-
per. These forces first entered into
combat with the enemy's battle cruisers
and light cruisers, at about 5 p. m.

Later the main forces on both sides took
part. During the day battle German
torpedo boats several times entered into
action successfully, one of them three
times. The fight kept on until 9 o'clock
in the evening.

Five Torpedo Boats Unreported.
"During the night both sides made
violent attacks with torpedo boats and
cruisers. In which there were further
British losses. The leading German
ship annihilated six modern British de-
stroyers."

All German reports emphasize the

MARLBOROUGH AND WARSPITE DAMAGED; 5000 BRITONS LOST

British Admiralty Admits 25,000-Ton
Battleship Was Hit by Torpedo
and Superdreadnought Suffered
From Gunfire—Nearly All on
Queen Mary Perished.

BEATTY CUT OFF GERMAN RETREAT, HAD TO RETIRE

Battle Cruiser Squadron Withdrew After Getting
Between Kaiser's Fleet and Base When
Presence of Dreadnoughts Was Realized—
Rear-Admiral Hood Went Down With the
Invincible.

By Associated Press.
LONDON, June 3.—The British Admiralty admitted today
that the superdreadnought Warspite and the battleship Marlborough
were damaged in the naval battle off the coast of Jutland
Wednesday. The Warspite was damaged by gunfire, the Admiralty
stated, but escaped torpedoes. The Marlborough was hit by a tor-
pedo, but was towed safely to port.

This admission shows that some of Britain's greatest and fast-
est ships were engaged with the German battle fleet. The War-
spite, 27,500 tons, was completed after the beginning of the war
and mounted 15-inch guns. The Marlborough, 25,000 tons, mounted
13.5-inch guns.

According to the official report the Marlborough must have
struck a nest of submarines as she escaped three torpedoes immedi-
ately before she was hit by the fourth.

The losses to the British side are estimated at 5000 men. In the
British casualty list are included Capt. Prowse, and nearly the en-
tire complement of the battle cruiser Queen Mary, which probably
had between 900 and 950 men on board. Rear Admiral Horace Hood
was lost with the battle cruiser Invincible.

It was officially stated that with a few exceptions all the offi-
cers on the Invincible, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Defense and
Black Prince were lost. All the officers of the Warrior except one
were saved. The admiralty reports four midshipmen were
saved from the Queen Mary. Commander Dannenforth and one
other officer was rescued from the Invincible. All other officers
aboard these battle cruisers and all officers on the Indefatigable,
Defense and Black Prince were lost.

Before the hostile fleets came into touch with each other, it was made
known today, Admiral Beatty with his battle cruiser squadron got between
the German fleet and its base. He was compelled to withdraw, however,
following the discovery of the presence of battleships with the German
fleet.

Admiral Jellicoe reports that on the morning after the engagement
he made a thorough search of the waters on which the battle was fought
without encountering any signs of hostile ships.

There is a report in circulation which
lacks confirmation that eight German
warships were in Danish waters
after the North Sea battle. It is said
they were notified to leave within 34
hours and that the British fleet is wait-
ing for them.

According to reports received here, the
British Admiralty now estimates the
German losses included two battle cru-
isers. One of them is set down as cer-
tainly lost, as Vice Admiral Beatty re-
ported seeing it sink, while the second
was left behind, hopelessly damaged,
and the British fleet on returning found
no trace of it and it was presumed that
it sank.

An unconfirmed wireless news dis-
patch from Berlin says the German
Admiralty admits the loss of the West-
falen. She displaced 18,000 tons and car-
ried 963 men. She carried 12 11-inch
guns and 12 5.5-inch guns, besides small-
er pieces.

Naval Officers Pleased.
At the Admiralty today the following
statement was made to the Associated
Press:
"We went out within enemy waters,
seeking a fight. Our inferior fleet en-
gaged the entire German battle fleet,
forced them to return to harbor and
to give up any plan of action they have
contemplated."

It was added that the latest reports
received from Admiral Jellicoe and Vice
Admiral Beatty had caused a feeling of
satisfaction among naval officers.

Wounded men from the battle reached
London today. They were quickly re-
moved to hospitals or their homes by
Red Cross ambulances. The public was
strictly prohibited from talking to the
men, but crowds assembled at the rail-
way stations, cheering them.

The Admiralty has received official
information, it was stated, that the en-
tire British fleet, with the exception of
the Marlborough, was coaled and refit-
ted and ready for sea service within a
few hours after its return to port.

The public took some comfort from

In Tomorrow's SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH

"IF I WERE WILSON," BY MAXIMILIAN HAR- DEN.

Full text of the great German
editor's remarkable article, in
which he reviews the war in
Europe in words he believes the
President might use if he
should speak his mind freely.

JUSTICE HUGHES AND COL. ROOSEVELT.

As seen through the eyes of
friendly writers. The Justice's
availability for the presidency
is discussed, and the Colonel
tells his interviewer, MARY
ROBERTS RINEHART, why
he believes PREPAREDNESS
and AMERICANISM will be
the only issues in the coming
Presidential campaign.

CALL UP YOUR DEALER AND
Order Your Copy Today.

"PRETTIEST PORTRAIT MADE IN A YEAR!"

The photograph of which this
was said by a jury at the recent
international exhibition by
professional and amateur pho-
tographers in Indianapolis, re-
produced in colors on the cover
of the SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

"THE IMMORTAL."

This is No. 2 in the new series
of short stories by ROBERT
W. CHAMBERS, now running
in the SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
It continues the strange and
amusing adventures of Prof.
Percy Smith.

CANDIDATES AND CAN- DIDATE MAKERS.

A page in the ROTOGRAVURE
SECTION of intimate portraits
of the men who will lose big
in the Republican National
Convention at Chicago next
week.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily without Sunday, one year, \$12.00
Daily without Sunday, six months, \$7.00
Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
By carrier, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS, per
month, 15c. Outside city, express money order or
St. Louis exchange, add postage.
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class
matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation

Average for the First 5 Months of 1916:

Sunday 373,100
Only
Daily 214,989
Average

Equaled Only by FIVE SUNDAY Newspapers in the UNITED STATES. Three in New York and Two in Chicago.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Municipal City Directory.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Lately a letter appeared in this department complaining of the lateness of the publication of the 1916 City Directory.

A large amount of the information being printed in the coming edition was gathered in October and November in 1915, so the information as printed will be about 25 per cent wrong as to occupation or residence location. This statement would be verified by the postoffice officials. Besides, if you would only think of the changes that have occurred in your own locality in that time it would be shown that a book published eight months after the first information was gathered is of little value to anyone.

The loss to merchants and advertisers who use this old information as a basis for delivery and mailing is very great.

You cannot blame the publishers because they have to use the same vehicle to obtain advertising and subscriptions to make a profit and must hold their book until that result is obtained. Cannot the city under the new charter publish a "municipal city directory" with no advertising in it, so all names would be printed with the same type and information and sold to the subscribers for enough to cover the cost of the publication? With the aid of the police in delivering the appropriate blanks to the householder and business men the book could be canvassed, completed, printed and delivered within 90 days after the first information was taken. This canvass should start each year in October and be delivered to the public on Jan. 1.

WHY NOT?

The Anti-Militarism Demonstration.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
May we, through your columns, correct the impression that the anti-militarism demonstration at the city hall Saturday night is a Socialist party affair? It is being organized by the same independent local committee which had charge of the recent anti-militarism meeting at the Odeon. It represents the common conviction of persons in many different movements that the whole preparedness agitation with its compulsory military service, its huge army and navy program, is equivalent to old-world militarism, and is utterly opposed not only to the spirit and ideals of our country, but to the plain common sense of our present situation.

ANTI-MILITARISM COMMITTEE.

By Gustavus Tuckerman, Chairman.

Presidential Inauguration Precedent.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I was interested in your recent item calling attention to the fact that March 4 next, the constitutional day for the inauguration of the President, will fall on Sunday, and suggesting that Secretary of State Lansing may succeed to the Presidency for an interim of 24 hours.

In his "Twenty Years in Congress," James G. Blaine writes, "President Hayes was inaugurated on the fifth day of March, 1877, the fourth falling on Sunday. As a matter of precaution, the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Waite on Sunday."

Ben Ferley Poore, in his "Reminiscences," says Hayes first took the oath Saturday evening, March 3, in the presence of President Grant, Mrs. Hayes and a few others who had gathered at the White House for a dinner party. Poore also tells of the inauguration of Zachary Taylor, Monday March 5, 1849, and relates that President Polk rode in the inaugural procession with him. It does not appear that, in either of these cases, any subordinate official was called on to occupy the office of President.

Disgraced Fans Parade.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Upon looking over the newspapers today, I noticed in the columns where the unions refuse to march in the preparedness parade next Saturday, and, turning to the sporting pages, I see where both St. Louis teams are last in their respective leagues. Now, why not have a parade of all the disgraced baseball fans that are here, and I am almost sure it will far surpass the preparedness parade for the number of marchers and will meet a long-felt desire of the fans of St. Louis to show the owners their colors and that they are getting tired of seeing St. Louis teams on the bottom. So let's get together, all you disgraced fans, and see if a parade or something else will do our baseball teams any good.

CHARLES DECKER JR.

Prejudiced Against Bugs.

From the Boston Transcript:
"Dr. L. C. Howard, the Government entomologist, says there is no reason why people should not eat bugs, but we have tasted some chestnuts and blackberries that would have convinced him of his error."

HARDEN SPEAKING FOR WILSON.

The most interesting and striking feature of Sunday's Post-Dispatch is the complete text of Maximilian Harden's extraordinary indictment of the present war, in which he undertakes to present what he conceives to be the American view. His article is headed: "If I Were Wilson."

This clear-seeing and broad-minded German editor fully vindicates President Wilson's course on all points during the war, especially with regard to the submarine question. He has succeeded, in an amazing way, in putting himself in the place of the chief executive of the greatest of the neutral nations. And not the least significant thing about his message to the German people and the world is the fact that so outspoken and democratic a statement was permitted to see the light of publicity in Germany. This is the first time it has appeared, in its complete form, in the United States.

One of Harden's conclusions, shared in by many statesmen and thinkers, is to the effect that, after this war, "no state, no class, no man or woman, will be as they were before, but constitutions, laws and prejudices and scruples will lie prone before the whirlwind like reeds in a pool." He does not hesitate to prophesy that Europe will see a revolution "beside which the revolutions of 1789 and 1793 might seem child's play." But out of all this he believes that a rejuvenated humanity, with militarism and other giant evils abolished, will rise from the chaos.

There is vision, there is poetry, there is statesmanship, there is a note of high hope and courage. In this splendid utterance of Germany's foremost journalist.

The scientific world will not treat Shackleton coldly on account of his Arctic failure.

CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE.

The national conference on city planning will be held in Cleveland, beginning next Monday, June 5. For three days the delegates embracing men of the cities who through study and experience can speak with authority will discuss problems of city growth.

Among the subjects for discussion are the effect of the increasing use of the automobile in city planning; the reserving of sections of the city for distinctive purposes, the subdividing of land and other vital municipal questions.

The growth of St. Louis within the present generation with the increase of demands for public necessities, convenience and comforts, for rapid transit, park and recreation grounds, streets and boulevards arouses in St. Louisans a deep interest in the many phases of municipal development. We need the best information we can get on the subject of city planning.

St. Louis should be well represented in the Cleveland conference.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ORIMP.

Germany's pledge of abandonment of submarine sea warfare on unarmed ships and noncombatants is followed by evidence of a more robust naval policy.

In the battle of the Skager Rak it has taken its first serious step in the only strategy, by which it will ever make its position more tolerable on the water. That is by meeting the armed naval forces of the enemy and seeking their destruction.

The close of the engagement with the German ships seeking the safety of home ports did not fulfill the formula of a great sea victory. The depression prevailing in England, however, probably affords an accurate guide for appraising the advantages to the two sides. The full extent of the German losses are not known, but the facts known indicate that they are much below the British losses.

A control of the seas unparalleled in modern times has been exercised by one Power. Its ships might have sailed not only the channel with breezes at their masthead, as the ships of the old Dutch Admirals used to do, but the most distant waters of the globe. It has sought to dictate the sort of vessels with which neutrals thousands of miles away from its own capital might trade with one another. At least it declared that we might not trade with South America in vessels purchased from among interned shipping in our own ports. It has asserted a right to regulate the maritime affairs of all civilization. It has even disregarded the immunities of private neutral communication on the high seas and stopped and opened neutral mailbags in transit to nonbelligerent territories and peoples.

This is the Power which, in its first stand-up battle with its adversary on a large scale, suffers heavy naval losses.

There will be a hot time in several old American towns if any more American flags are burned.

WILL 1916 BE ANOTHER 1860?

In 1860 the Republican national convention was held in Chicago.

It had a third term candidate in the person of Ulysses S. Grant, who, although he had never commanded a regiment of Rough Riders and was somewhat reticent about his military achievements, was nevertheless not without fame as a soldier.

It had another popular candidate in the person of James G. Blaine, who would have been nominated four years before except for an untoward combination of circumstances.

Among the delegates from Ohio was James A. Garfield, then recently elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

The convention began in a deadlock of the Grant and Blaine forces. In the earlier balloting one vote was cast for James A. Garfield, and on the thirty-sixth ballot Garfield was nominated, although not a single Garfield delegate had been elected to the convention.

The stage is set for a similar performance in Chicago in 1916. It is not impossible that a dark horse candidate may be nominated. It is not altogether impossible that that dark horse candidate may be the Senator from Ohio who will provide over the deliberations of the convention.

It is true that the situation this year does not quite parallel the situation in 1860, owing to the attitude of Charles E. Hughes, who could be nominated without a real contest if he were actively a candidate. That complicates matters. Another element of uncertainty is provided by the general

belief that Hughes would not take the nomination unless the Roosevelt party acquiesced. The condition that the Justice is said to have imposed, his disinclination to be satisfied merely with a Republican nomination, give Roosevelt a veto power that may easily eliminate Hughes from the contest, even if it does not benefit Roosevelt.

Out of such a situation anything might come, and if Senator Harding only once be given a chance that comes only once in a generation. Although this convention is a body of hand-picked delegates controlled in the main by the old guard, it could easily be made responsive to the right kind of leadership on the floor of the convention. Garfield made his nomination for himself in 1860 after he took up the gavel. Can Harding do as

MOENTMANN CASE AND LAWYERS.

A letter from a lawyer, commenting on a recent editorial in the Post-Dispatch on the Moentmann case, shows that opposition to a Missouri compensation law may be based on that case, the opponents insisting that, under some state compensation laws, Marie Moentmann would have been treated very illiberally.

As the Post-Dispatch has pointed out, the Moentmann case was an extraordinary one, that cannot be used as a precedent in any fight against a just compensation law. It was one case in a thousand, the other 999 of which may be classed as doubtful or unsatisfactory from the injured worker's standpoint. It was given unusual publicity. There was no possible doubt as to responsibility. There were the elements of youth, sex helplessness and need of the injured person. Public opinion was aroused, and the defendants felt that the only wise step was to make a prompt and handsome settlement.

It has been a notorious fact that, in very many cases of injury to workmen, no one has been benefited by litigation except the lawyers. Meritorious cases have been appealed, time after time, until the resources and hopes of the injured worker were exhausted. Not even doctors' or hospital expenses have been paid.

It is true that, in some states, existing compensation laws are inadequate and unfair. The Bar Association is fully aware of this, and the American Association for Labor Legislation is working for the improvement of these laws. It has issued a pamphlet comparing the various compensation laws, section by section, and suggesting a model law. It is quite possible, with all the information at hand, to draw up and enact for Missouri a just and adequate law. And the only objectors to such a law will be the few professionals who have been reaping a fat harvest from the misfortunes of the workers, under the hit and miss litigation system. The great advantage of a compensation law is assurance of prompt relief which is rarely experienced without it. Under the litigation system the principal factors are uncertainty and long delay.

WAR TIME ELECTION IN IRELAND.

An Irish Parliament is to be set up at once in Dublin, is a London report. As a Parliament cannot be set up without a popular expression, Ireland will accordingly be the first country among the belligerent peoples to hold an election since the opening of the war.

What results can be expected from an electorate swayed by a divided war sentiment? How wise will be the choice of men to restore self-government to the island after the lapse of 118 years? What effect will the uprising and particularly the wholesale executions of Irish patriots have on the vote? What provision will be made for enabling the tens of thousands of Irish young men now serving in the trenches to participate in the poll?

An honest expression of the judgment and desires of the Irish people will be hoped for, though it must be admitted that the election will be surrounded by peculiar difficulties.

EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE IS PUBLIC.

The conference at New York between the representatives of 260 railroad systems with a quarter of a million miles of track and of 350,000 conductors, trainmen, engineers and firemen will take place in public. It is announced that the press will be admitted to the conference with opportunity to make full reports of the proceedings and discussions.

Questions of the importance of those entrusted to the conference should not be decided in secrecy. If no prior adjustment on such a scale has been attempted in public, no prior industrial dispute has affected so vitally and directly the interests of the people.

A strike as a result of this dispute would have no consequences for employers and employees as disastrous as those for the public. Those whom the roads serve are entitled to have their representatives present at the sessions. They will be acquainted with the merits of the dispute and assisted to conclusions as to the justice of the decision reached.

A preliminary report is to the effect that both the companies and the men are solicitous to avoid a strike. This is gratifying. The conference begins in the proper spirit.

GRAND JURY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations for public betterments submitted by the April grand jury touch on illegally conducted dance halls, sale of liquor to minors and the carrying of concealed weapons, all matters in which a decided improvement is possible.

A farm home in delightful rural surroundings having provided for juvenile delinquents, the jury urges the duty of carrying out a similar plan for the workhouse's adult delinquents. This is a change to which earnest thought should be devoted by St. Louisans in coming months.

An inquiry into the charge that Sheriff's office fees for serving summonses include much graft is recommended and a more effective system of certification as a safeguard in the future. The complete eradication of every vestige of the fee system of compensating officials is approved as a permanent safeguard.

This is a part of the grand jury's report which should not be forgotten when the Legislature meets. The abolition of the fee system is not to be accomplished at once. But proper and reasonable effort can bring about an approximation of that wholesome result with the lapse of time.



DO YOU PREFER THIS PARADE?

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S DYING LAMENT.

'Tis in a foreign country, nigh the city of Verdun,
Where patriot and tyrant lie in trenches with
their gun.

I am struck down in youthful prime, for serving
Erin's foe,
Far, far away from Erin dear, and from Sweet
Oushlano.

Oh, many a pleasant day I spent within my native
town,
When roving by the Arra's side or on the mountain
brown,

When I think upon those pleasant days my tears be-
gin to flow—
I wish I now were once again with Sweet Oushlano.

But cruel fate denies the boon, and here I wounded
lie;
Far, far away from kith and kindred, I lonely here
must die.

I served my country's tyrants against a patriot foe.
Which leaves me here thus pining now, far, far from
Oushlano.

How sad and lonely do I feel at the thought of days
gone by,
And that dear spot where once I roved, a gay, light-
hearted boy;

Sweet visions haunt my troubled brain, of days long
long ago,
And friends that I once fondly loved within sweet
Oushlano.

Oh, Holy Virgin Mary, what is it sure I see?
The turf fire blazing brightly, and my parents at
prayer for me;

My sisters at the spinning wheel, hark to their ac-
cents low,
Would that we had poor Connor now with us at
Oushlano.

Farewell, farewell my native hills, I ne'er shall see
ye more,
And you sweet stream that softly glides beside my
cabin door;

Farewell my native valleys green, where flowers and
shamrocks grow,
May freedom dawn on Erin's Isle, and you, sweet
Oushlano.

Now that my life's last thread is run, dear country-
men I pray,
Avoid the "Baxon Shilling," or you'll surely rue the
day;

For if you join the English ranks, a fate like mine
you'll know,
And curse the day you left your home and friends
in Oushlano.

St. Louis, June 1. SEAMUS.

Sign on Market street:

We Buy, Sell and Exchanged
Anything

It's strange that a powder candidate can't excite
the slightest spark of enthusiasm.
BO.

MY CHAIR.

MORE dear to me than all the gold
The storied urns of Mammon hold
Art thou, my chair, and it shall be,
Long after Time hath ushered me
Unto man's final couch of sod.

These tears of mine, still serving God,
Will echo on, through worldly ways,
In love's immortal wileways.

Maid Memory's eyes were strangely bright
With tender gladness yesternight
When she held out my chair to me
In token of the hours when we—
My chosen friends and I, in art,
Gave to the world of God's great heart—
The love truth ever finds in Him—
The love that is—that cannot dim.

O, friends of mine, where e'er I go,
Through summer lands, or fields of snow,
My chair will be, and I shall share
Love's recollections clustered there;
And while Time tells my passing years,
The sweet-sad music of the spheres
Shall speak unto my heart of these—
My children of the Used-to-Be.
Bridgeport, Ill. CLYDE ADDISON WRIGHT

BO's candidate for President is the Hon. Richard
Pearson Hobson. Standing squarely before the peo-
ple, as he has always done, on so many different ques-
tions of vital importance to the Nation's welfare,
though I cannot remember for the time being just
what those issues were, he was the ideal candidate for
the highest honors we have it in our power to bestow.
He demands our respect because he has kept still in
this campaign. We do not know where he stands,
but most of us don't know where we stand ourselves,
so he would represent us well. BO.

PICNICS.

I never saw a picnic spread
That did not have among the eats
Some peanut butter on the bread
And many plates of pickled beets.
—Youngstown Telegram.

And as for picnic spreads I know
Of many jaunty little trips,
Where all they had was just a row
Of boxes of potato chips.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

However, things have so progressed
That, though I have not lately been,
They tell me, taken at its best,
The outdoor eating equals in.

Mayor Kiel has signed the bill providing for three
municipal buses running to the Art Museum and the
Zoo, and if the Park Commissioner will keep the fare
down to a maintenance basis it ought to be possible
for everybody to get around in Forest Park without
getting run over by the private automobiles of those
who have never felt any such public service to be
particularly necessary.

Today's ticket.
For President—T. R.
For Vice-President—Mr. Taft.
Platform—Let bygoness be bygoness.

If this is the kind of weather we are to have for
the Democratic convention, it is because our luck has
changed.

"How much longer do you think the war will last?"
"Not much longer, I imagine. I see the allies have
begun to internecine."

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

A BOY FOUNDER.

McNORMARK.—The site for St. Louis was determined upon by Pierre Laclede in December, 1763, but the founding of the town did not begin until the following February. Laclede and his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, a boy of 12, left the flotilla upon which they had come up from New Orleans at Fort Chartres, 40 miles down the river on the Illinois side. They had crossed to Missouri, and explored the country to the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River near its mouth. Returning southward, Laclede and his stepson rode to the top of a gentle hill, now the site of the courthouse, at Broadway and Market street. The boy records in his diary that Laclede looked down through the trees under the river bank, and, turning to him, said: "I am delighted with the situation." He did not hesitate a moment longer to form there the establishment which he proposed. "Having examined all thoroughly," wrote Chouteau in his diary, "he marked with his own hands some trees and said: 'You will come here as soon as navigation opens and will cause this place to be cleared in order to form our settlement after the plan I shall give you.' There Laclede marked the trees in December, 1763. Chouteau cleared the ground and caused to be built cabins in February, 1764. There stood the Government House and the headquarters of the fur company while St. Louis was growing into prominence. There on Main street, between Walnut and Market streets, was for many years the Merchants' Exchange, and there the commerce focused for a century. Within five years after Laclede marked the trees a fur trade of \$80,000 a year was the basis of the settlement.

CLEANSING.

H. P. R.—Give Panama hat a thorough brushing, then place on a hard surface and give it a good scrubbing with white soap, rinsing well, says a first-class milliner.

FOURSTER.—Grease on tan shoes: Try making paste of fuller's earth and turpentine, spreading over stain and rubbing in. Renew if necessary.

HEALTH HINTS.

READER.—Perseparation deodorizing powder: Substrate of bismuth, 1 ounce; permanganate of potash, 3 drams; powdered talc, 2 drams; powdered rice, 3 ounces. This should be mixed and parts affected should be dusted thoroughly once or twice a day; be used with an ordinary powder puff or a piece of absorbent cotton. For pimples, see answers June 4.

MRS. G.—The result of a diet for five days of boiled rice and white bread with butter in a case of high blood pressure was remarkable, says Dr. L. N. Buckley. The blood pressure lowered at once in three days; the pulse was soft and a threatening eruption subsided almost entirely. I have practiced that diet on myself on three occasions, and I know that one can feel immeasurably better under it, as I have observed in dozens of cases. The rice is boiled in water, eaten with a fork, and macerated thoroughly. (Keep bowels open.)

I. J. B.—Eneureals (bed-wetting) is caused by bladder disorder. Turpentine in some cases, not in others. Rubber diaper is recommended. It is well to consult a specialist in connection to being awakened every night at 11 o'clock is that it creates a habit. Drink nothing but water. Circumcision is said to prevent. Physicians use medicines, hypodermic electricity. Massage of the bladder has good results in some cases. Baths and exercise for weakness. Sleep on side, even if necessary, to lie around the waist a few days. A knot in the back. Large tonsils or adenoid growths and also worms are said to be the cause sometimes.

ETHEL.—A New England sufferer writes: "There is no cure for a matism. You may quiet it for a while, but not cure it. I thought the woman I first heard of had the hardest hearted of jobs' comforters. But, alas! I found that she was hops Mrs. R. H. won't try lemon juice as I did, as it nearly killed my stomach. In the hospital they gave me all the orange juice I wanted, but this aggravated my case. Strawberries, oranges and many grapes are just like fire to brimstone with me. I think I have had it worse than I. I was each rheumatic patient that I have seen, one may not help another. You simply have to keep at it, with a will, and not be disappointed. The cure is not cured. (See answers May 25.)

LAW POINTS.

HONESTY.—Report the soldier debtor to the Captain of his company.

H. A. H.—Lying about names does not make marriage less binding. (We have no information bureau.)

BRUNO.—License is merely a permit. Clergyman or Justice, or other authorized person must unite every couple.

CONSTANT READER.—You may be pardoned for any debt, but your name can be garnished for only 15 per cent.

ANXIOUS.—Signature of both husband and wife should be on the marriage license, whether there are children or not.

E. W. G.—Abuse and slander in a sealed letter is not punished under Federal law. Slander and libel suits are tried in state courts.

WIDOW.—Court determines whether husband shall support wife after she leaves him. She may sue for maintenance. Furniture belongs to husband if not bought by wife with her own money or owned by her at time of marriage.

ANXIOUS.—If a minor buys a suit on credit, "garnishing" his mother's wages may garnish his wages if he fails to pay, unless there was an agreement that the suit should be returned if not satisfactory, or unless it was misrepresented. Minor must pay for all necessities he buys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

X. Y. Z.—Schools close June 14.

FLORENCE.—Fatherless child, orphan.

PHILIP.—Ladies' baseball fire days, Mondays.

J. C. L.—In both cases, first cousin twice removed.

W. M.—We have no Iowa Methodist Ministers' Association address.

VETERINARY.—Veterinarian passing examination satisfactorily would not need diploma.

XII.—Paraffin is soluble in warmed turpentine, olive oil, almond oil, castor oil. For wax, benzine, and a great variety of oils.

INVENTOR.—You might try Inventive Age, Washington, D. C., or Patent and Trademark Review, New York. Or see Business Men's League, Broadway and Locust, St. Louis.

SUMMER.—It is proper to wear low black shoes with hairline striped white serge trousers, but white socks, white shoes, or even tan oxfords, would be considered by some more tasteful.

D. E.—As calling streets are restricted, when he and she are on the street car both should watch strenuously for the stopping place. At the time, the woman by her side until usher is met, hands him the tickets for seats and follows, so that she may take the seat farthest from the aisle and he the one nearest.

GOOD BODY.—Death Valley (Twentieth street, between Union Station and Market street) took its name from the number of murders reported from that part of the city. The latest "Death Valley" is a locality on the Clayton road, just west of the old North and South roads in St. Louis County, and near the Country Club. Numerous serious accidents have occurred there.

ERNST.—Good whitewash for wood, brick or stone: Slake half bushel slaked lime with boiling water, knead it covered. Strain and add pack of salt dissolved in warm water. Pounds ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half pound powdered Spanish whiting and four pounds clear glue together and let stand 3 days. Keep in bottle or portable for use, and when it is better used, put it on as hot as possible.

GERMANS PROGRESS NEARER VAUX IN 48-HOUR BATTLE

Deep Ditch to North of Main French Position Is Occupied After Enormous Losses Are Inflicted on the Invaders.

London Report Admits Teutons Pierced Trenches in Attack on the Ypres-Comines-Hooge Road.

Austrians Continue Advance on the Posino River and Captured Some Italian Fortified Points.

BERLIN, via London, June 3.—The ridges of the heights southeast of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, Belgium, and the British position beyond have been captured by storm by German troops, the War Office announced today.

PARIS, June 3.—In the course of repeated and violent attacks last night on Fort Vaux on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the Germans penetrated a deep ditch north of the main French position. The interior of the works, the War Office announcement of today says, is still held by the French.

The battle of Verdun reached a point of unprecedented violence in the last 48 hours. The Germans made a formidable effort to mass reinforcements on the right bank of the Meuse, supported by a great number of heavy pieces drawn from other fronts.

The concentration of the German forces is taken here to indicate a supreme attempt to bring the long drawn out attack on the fortress to a successful issue and to prevent a general offensive by the allies.

The War Office communication of last night said:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there has been great activity on the part of the enemy. The Germans have made an attempt to bring the long drawn out attack on the fortress to a successful issue and to prevent a general offensive by the allies."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted against our positions between the Vaux pond and the village of Damouville a powerful offensive action, which lasted the whole of the day. Continuous attacks carried out by compact masses, followed one another in this region. The magnificent resistance of our troops without the efforts of the enemy."

"To the west of Fort Vaux our counter attacks against every German attack stopped all progress by our adversary in front of the Vaux fort, which the Germans were bent on carrying at any price. The fighting reached unprecedented violence. The attacking columns were mown down by our guns and machine guns, and suffered enormous losses."

"The German masses which were coming to reinforce the battalions engaged in the fighting were caught under the fire of our heavy batteries. They retreated in disorder as far as Dieppe in the sector of Damouville, at the foot of the Cote de Meuse, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the village, the largest part of which is in our hands. The artillery fighting continues very violent on the whole of the right bank of the Meuse."

GERMANS PENETRATE BRITISH TRENCHES IN YPRES SECTOR.

LONDON, June 3.—The following official statement was issued from British headquarters last night:

"Sharp fighting occurred today (Friday) in the Ypres salient on a front of approximately 2000 yards between Hooge and the Ypres-Comines-Hooge Road. Following the artillery activity in this neighborhood, reported in yesterday's (Thursday) communication, the Germans began an increase and continued bombardment at 9:30 a. m., which extended not only over the front mentioned but on the area behind. This was followed about midday by hostile infantry attacks, which succeeded in penetrating our first trenches at several points, but which we repulsed elsewhere. At 3:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery fire was less intense, but the fighting continued in this locality."

2000-Ton British Ship Sent to Bottom.

LONDON, June 3.—Lloyds reports the sinking of the unarmed British steamship Elm Grove. The Elm Grove was of 200 tons gross.

On Your Wedding Day, Hire Us. Reliable Auto Livery Co. Both phones.

TWELVE POISONED, ONE DEAD

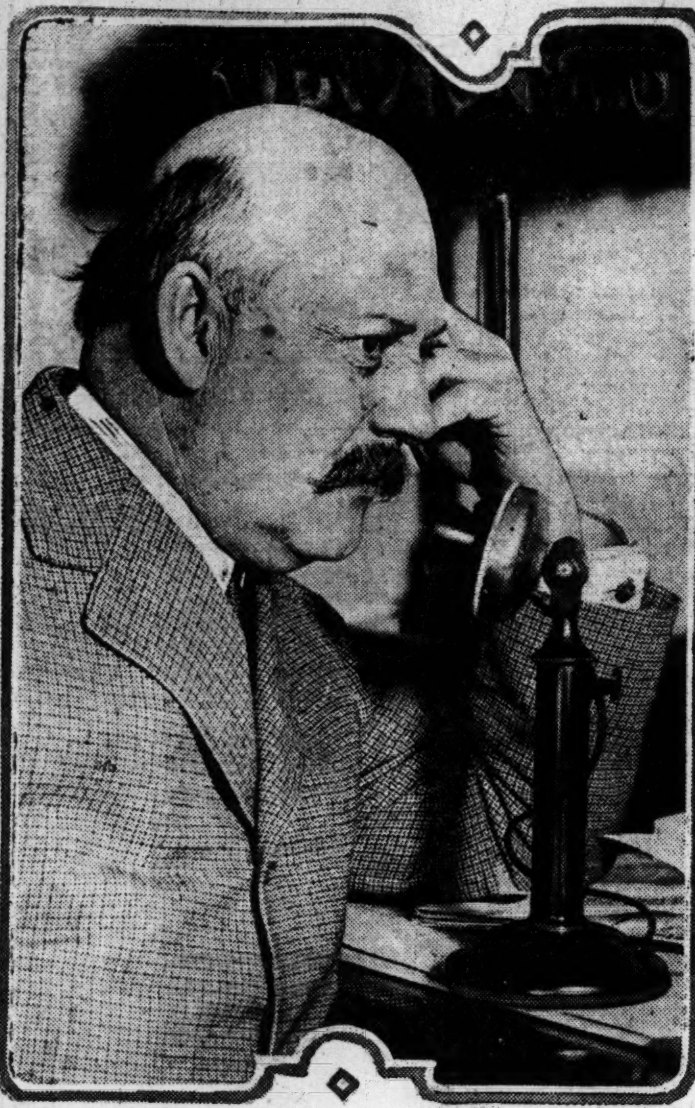
Solution Mixed With Medicine in Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—One man is dead and 11 others are seriously ill from the effects of a poison solution mixed in salts taken by 12 inmates of the tuberculosis insane ward of the Philadelphia hospital at Byberry. Joseph Rosenkoef is the dead patient. According to authorities of the institution, which is under the city's department of health and charity, David Friedman, 25 years old, has confessed he put the poison in the salts. In some unexplained manner he evaded the attendants and procured the solution from a high shelf in the drug department of the hospital. The lives of 11 of the 12 men who took the salts probably will be saved.

Planters Hotel Guests Robbed.

Two guests at the Planters Hotel reported last night that their rooms had been entered with duplicate keys and small amounts of money stolen from their clothing. J. B. Ruthrauff of Wichita, Kan., occupying room 537, said he lost \$7. C. G. Hammon of Silver Creek, N. Y., reported the theft of \$150.

Senator Weeks at Telephone in His Headquarters at Chicago



SENATOR JOHN W. WEEKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"SWEETIE" LETTER IN COURT; GRAHAM GRANTED DIVORCE

Epistle Addressed to "Dear Bunny" in His Wife's Writing, Plaintiff Testifies.

A letter addressed to "Dear Bunny," and signed "Sweetie," figured in brief proceedings before Circuit Judge Wurdeman at Clayton this morning, at the conclusion of which a divorce was awarded to Henry B. Graham, former secretary of the Graham Paper Co., from Mrs. Alice Bowerman Graham.

After Graham testified that the letter was in his wife's hand and had been procured for him by a friend, it was passed to Judge Wurdeman. The judge said later that it was written in New York, that it said "he was in town," and the writer "would have to be careful," and it "wished you would come up for a few days." The identity of the man to whom it was sent could not be obtained.

Mrs. Alice B. Graham was the third wife of the former paper manufacturer. He married her June 25, 1912, a month after he had been divorced by his second wife, Mrs. Zula Beatrice Graham. Graham's first wife, who was Miss Florence Taylor, died, leaving him two children.

Today's trial is believed to have established a record for speed in St. Louis County divorce litigation. The petition was filed at 11:30 a. m. Monday; Harry B. Hawes, attorney for Mrs. Graham, filed a general denial at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday, and the decree was awarded at 10:15 this morning. Neither Mrs. Graham nor her attorney was in court.

Nothing was said in the court order about alimony. Charles A. Houts, Graham's attorney, said afterwards that "no financial settlement had been made."

"We shall pay her debts," he added, and, besides, she has \$10,000 worth of diamonds that Mr. Graham has given her. What more could be asked?"

In response to a question Graham said to the best of his information, Mrs. Graham departed for the East last Sunday afternoon.

Says She Hit Him.

As the husband testified, his memory as to the date of his marriage was refreshed by a slip of folded paper, such as those on which wedding announcements are engraved. Once Houts picked up a memorandum book and quoted: "9-12-15; hit me on the head at 1 a. m. in the morning."

Graham testified in explanation that his wife had slapped him at the time mentioned. When asked as to another occasion when, he said, his wife had struck him, he pointed to his right temple and turned his head so the judge could see what he said were marks from a blow.

Graham testified that for the last few years of their married life his wife had been "very unreasonable, very extravagant; wanted to spend money all the time." She had spent an average of between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a year for clothes and personal effects, he said, and kept a seamstress employed by the month in addition to the cook, laundress, maid and yardman, at their home at Hampton Park, St. Louis County.

Although he wished to treat her affectionately, he testified, she didn't want him to touch her or kiss her. He repeated a vile name by which he said his wife had addressed him.

Called "Sweetie." "She called me her 'sweet ticket,'" Graham said, "and told me she only

\$1,294,444 PAID TO J. E. LIGGETT IN REAL ESTATE DEAL

Hotel Jefferson Site Brings \$500,000 and That of Century Building \$794,444.

Sales of the sites on which stand the Jefferson Hotel and the Century Building for John E. Liggett, grandson of the late John E. Liggett of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., were announced today by the Mercantile Trust Co. The Hotel Jefferson site sold for \$500,000, and the Century Building site for \$794,444.

It also became known that negotiations are pending for the sale for the Liggett estate of the Chemical Building Annex on Eighth street, valued at \$200,000. The money involved in the entire transaction is thus brought to nearly \$1,800,000.

The Hotel Jefferson site was purchased by the Hotel Realty Co. of which Fergus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co., is president. The realty company owns the hotel building, which cost about \$1,000,000.

The Century Building site was purchased by the St. Louis Union Trust Co. for clients whose identity has not been disclosed. Edward Malinckrodt, who, among real estate dealers, was reported to be the purchaser, denied this morning that he had bought the property, or that he had anything to do with the purchase.

Liggett inherited the property as one of four heirs of John E. Liggett, of the other being his aunt, Mrs. Charles Wiggins. Mrs. John Fowler and Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick. Recently the heirs agreed on a plan of division of the estate, which is valued at \$8,000,000. Under the plan Liggett received the Jefferson Hotel, Century Building and Chemical Building annex sites.

A court order approving the division is necessary to make it legal, and in anticipation of that Liggett has assigned all his interest in the estate to the Mercantile Trust Co. This includes an interest in the sites of the International Hotel, Brown Shoe Co., N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., Merrill Drug Co., Frisco and Ely & Walker building sites in addition to those involved in the real estate deal.

The identity of the prospective purchaser of the site of the Chemical Building annex has not been made known, but it is said the deal will be closed within a few days.

John Liggett Jr. is 30 years old and lives in New York.

Lived with me for what she could get out of me."

The husband told of repeated trips away from home his wife had made against his wishes, notably one to Philadelphia and one to New York City, where she took an apartment.

Although he bought her jewelry to the extent of \$10,000 and paid liberally for clothes for her, Graham testified that she ran up other bills, paid a little on them out of her monthly allowance to keep the creditors from "making a row" and intercepted the monthly bills brought by the postman. He said he is at present threatened with suit on his balance of \$186 for two hat bills.

Graham also testified that his wife developed a dislike for his children by a former marriage, called them "dirty brats," and made his two daughters do unpleasant menial work at their Michigan summer home, although they had plenty of servants.

\$10,000 OFFER FOR EAST ST. LOUIS GAMBLING RIGHTS

Mayor Mollman Says Proposition Was Told of to Him by Alderman.

Mayor Mollman of East St. Louis told a Post-Dispatch reporter today, after the reporter learned that Adam C. Fritz was arrested last Saturday night on a charge of conducting a gambling house, that about six months ago Alderman S. J. Fowler reported to him an offer of \$10,000 which had been made by gamblers for the privilege of running their games un molested.

The proposition, as Mayor Mollman says Fowler reported it to him, was that the money was to be divided between Fowler and the Mayor. The Mayor said Fowler had explained that he put the proposition up to Mollman because he did not know what the attitude of the administration was about gambling houses.

Mayor Mollman says that he told the Alderman that it "wouldn't go." He says he afterward told the Police Board of the offer.

He has frequently told the Police Board, he says, that he is opposed to permitting gambling and the board is in agreement with him.

For the past two weeks four or five big games have been running in East St. Louis. Mayor Mollman said he did not hear about them until a few days ago. Mayor Mollman said he was not closed yesterday and that they will not be allowed to operate in the future.

The arrest of Fritz, who is alleged to have been conducting a gambling game in the rooms of the Cahokia Athletic Association, at 3524 Missouri avenue, and who is known to the sporting fraternity as "Mulepole Fritz," resulted in it being made known for the first time that Mayor Mollman had been involved in disputes between gamblers and saloon keepers.

Fowler's Statement.

Fowler, when told of Mayor Mollman's statement, said that a year ago a man who was not a gambler told him that he thought a "kitty" of about \$10,000 could be raised for Mayor Mollman if certain games were permitted to run, and suggested that Fowler put it up to Mollman. Fowler told the man, he says, that he was not in favor of that sort of thing and that he would not insult the Mayor by putting the proposition up to him.

A few days later, he says, he was in the Mayor's office and said to the Mayor: "Fred, I hear that it would be worth about \$10,000 for you to let the town open up. If you are going to get a whole lot of money like that I want some of it." He says he meant it as a joke. Mollman said he would think about it, Fowler says.

Later, Fowler said he heard that Mollman had said that Fowler wanted him to protect certain games. Fowler says he went to Mollman's office and told him in the presence of two other persons that he was taking part in the proposition. Fowler was trying to protect the games he was a liar.

Fowler says he is in favor of the bid being clamped down on all alike or of an open town. There has been favoritism shown, he says.

It also became known that immediately after the arrest of Fritz and four of his associates, Mayor Mollman revoked the license of a saloon conducted by Paul W. Meeker and John Beard Jr. at 100 West Broadway.

Saloon Man Got Warrant.

Meeker, who is a partner as well as a saloon keeper, swore out the warrant on which Fritz was arrested. The reason given for revoking the license was that detectives had arrested a man and a woman in the saloon and had reported it was disorderly.

Beard yesterday told a reporter that the swearing out of warrants for Fritz and his associates was in retaliation for the administrator's refusal to permit them to run a cabaret in the saloon. He said the revoking of the saloon license was prompted by friends and supporters of Fritz.

"They pinned me right down where I couldn't do anything, and I decided to fight back," said Beard. "Everybody else could run wide open. I wanted to have a high-class cabaret, but they wouldn't let me."

"My saloon has been closed on the most ridiculous of pretenses. I'm going to open up again, or I'll rip the plank out of this town. I don't want any special privileges. I don't want to run a dive, like some others are doing openly, but I'm going to run, or the other places will have to close."

Despite the arrest of Fritz last Saturday night, a Post-Dispatch reporter found gambling still going on at the Cahokia Athletic Association's quarters last Tuesday night. The reporter found little difficulty in obtaining a "membership card" from a man whom he met in a saloon on the ground floor. He was escorted upstairs. There a man who looked through the glass panel of a door admitted him after he had been introduced as "Mr. Smith."

A Regulation Game.

In a rear room craps was being played on billiard tables. There were regular dealers and croupiers who raked in the money lost by the players. The tables were marked off into numbered sections and in addition to playing straight craps the players were encouraged to bet on certain numbers and combinations, to let "on the field" against certain combinations. Odds were offered by the "house" against certain turns of the dice. The man who apparently was in charge of the game was called "Doc" by the other "club" attaches.

Constable McAttee, who arrested Fritz, says there was a lookout at the door, but McAttee was not recognized, and he went on up. Several card games were in progress. Two pool tables were not in use. There were 30 or 40 men in the room. Fritz was in his office standing by his desk. Warrants were served on him and the men who were playing.

The cook who doesn't often want a new place may be "reading Post-Dispatch" just now and may be bad for the asking.

GRAVES-WEEKS FACTION LOSES IN CHICAGO CONTEST

Republican Committee Seats Kunze and Beckmann as 11th Missouri District Delegates.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A. C. Kunze and F. W. Beckmann were seated as delegates to the Republican national convention from the Eleventh Missouri District, a St. Louis congressional district, over Henry L. Weeks and Charles R. Graves, contestants, by the National Committee today.

There was little discussion in settling the Eleventh Missouri District contest, the committee upholding the regularity of the selection of delegates Kunze and Beckmann.

In support of the seating of Kunze and Beckmann, it was argued that the ward conventions which selected delegates to the district convention were regularly called and held without charges of irregular proceedings and the contests had no basis except possibly in the Twentieth Ward convention, where some confusion was admitted.

The Eleventh District comprises Wards 2, 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26 and 27 in the city of St. Louis.

Irregularities Charged.

These wards selected 32 delegates to the congressional district convention, and at that convention Kunze and Beckmann received 41 votes entitling them to be the convention delegates from the Eleventh Missouri District.

Weeks and Graves, contesting the election, charged irregularities in the selection of 23 ward delegates to the district convention, listing four wards.

The Kunze-Beckmann faction urged that if the Twentieth Ward convention should be thrown out and its 5 votes given to the Graves-Weeks faction, the vote still would stand in favor of Kunze-Beckmann, 36 to 35. Both pairs were unopposed.

Other contests to be heard by the committee are:

Oklahoma, four delegates; South Carolina, three delegates; Texas, eight delegates at large and three congressional district delegates; Virginia, one delegate; District of Columbia, two delegates at large; Florida, one delegate.

A. B. Wood, 75 years old, of Muhlail, Ok., a contested delegate from the Fifth District, died at a hospital today while the National Committee was hearing the contest. Wood was a personal friend of Senator Burton.

Henry L. Weeks was very much discouraged.

He had been hearing from the Twentieth National Committee from Missouri, would sit in the National Committee on the contest, instead of Jacob L. Babler, committee-man-elect. Weeks had been saying around the hotels that he did not think it worth while to present the contest, if Niedringhaus was going to sit in the committee. Niedringhaus met Weeks and asked him why he was taking that way.

"Well, Tom," Weeks said, "I think I've got it coming to me. I helped beat you twice for State chairman, and I did all I could to beat you for National Committee chairman at the Excelsior Springs convention. You know I had some delegates from my ward to the State convention, and they were all against you."

Now, if you just give me a swift kick and throw me out of the convention, I shall not think that you are giving me anything more than I deserve. In fact, I don't believe very much disappointed if you don't do it."

"I appreciate your frankness," Niedringhaus replied, "and I should hate to see you disappointed. And I do not think you will be."

Committee action Thursday in seating the four delegates at large from Georgia, known as the Jackson faction, and credited with favoring the candidacy of Elihu Root, which it was believed pressed at the disposal of the district contests, did not result as expected. Several delegates of the opposing, or Henry H. H. faction, who were said to be ready to vote for Justice Brandeis, were present.

In a 10-hour session yesterday in which Georgia politics from the precinct to congressional districts were aired.

The results for 11 districts were, seven for the Jackson faction seated and four of the Blum followers.

The only Mississippi contest was in the Fifth District. This was settled by giving the two contestants a half vote each.

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Republicans Delegate Strickens.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Thomas M. Blodgett, a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Atlanta, Ga., is reported in a serious condition at a local hospital today. He was stricken with a heart attack at the Coliseum last yesterday.

Don't fail to see the prize-winning Hero Ponies on exhibition at Forest Park Highlands for one week beginning Saturday, June 3.

Swiss Find American's Body.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 3.—Swiss soldiers have discovered in the valley of the Echla in the Engadine mountains, the body of Henry Hoffmann of New York, who was killed in an avalanche on Feb. 20 last, while on a ski excursion.

"Need of Industrial Preparedness"

Written Expressly for the Post-Dispatch.

By Theodore Roosevelt

Progressive Leader, in Final Article of His Series on Preparedness, Written Especially for the Post-Dispatch, Tells Why This Country Must Lose No Time in Organizing Every Manufacturing Energy and Resource.

THE immediate issue before the country is preparedness—around preparedness—that will secure us the only peace worth having, from the standpoint of honorable men and women. Such preparedness means adequate military and naval forces. But this is merely the most dramatic (although at the moment the most essential form of a thoroughgoing preparedness of our citizenship for the tasks confronting the nation. Preparedness means the full development of all our powers and all the resources of our citizens.

Ours is an industrial democracy. This is an industrial age. As a sequel to the preparedness of the soul and the spirit, there must be a preparedness in those activities and those processes which, on the farm, in the factory and in commerce, express the lives of our citizens. Military preparedness, to be completely effective, must be founded upon the preparedness of labor, preparedness of management, financial preparedness—all culminating in manhood preparedness. At present we are unprepared in industry as in military matters to co-ordinate and bring into focus the energies of our country. It would take us as long to organize our industries for war as to organize our army for war.

Instead of adopting—and adapting—Germany's admirably successful method of dealing with her industries so as to insure their efficiency in time of war, our governmental agents at Washington have taken no step whatever, except the thoroughly mischievous step of endeavoring to cripple a great private industry by the creation of a Government armor plant—whereas, of course, they should encourage and at the same time efficiently regulate the private industry in question.

To "list" plans is useless, when there are no efficient plants to list, and when the efficient plant is promptly selected by the Government for destruction. We need a big Government munitions plant for regulatory purposes. We do not need a Government armor plant, because we can do better by regulating and aiding in the development of the great and efficient plant which already exists. To destroy such an industry is sheer folly.

In the event of war, it is impossible to improvise a great industry as to improvise a great army. Unless our industries are highly efficient and, moreover, are trained for this particular work in advance, the penalty will inevitably be paid in the shape of dreadful loss of life among our untrained and untrained soldiers. Such a need cannot be met by Government-owned and managed plants, although there should be some such to serve as checks and regulators.

The need is to train, to educate many business firms in time of peace for the various things which the Government would need in enormous quantities in time of war.

There should be a survey of the producing resources of the country and the development and practical working out in time of peace of plans for minimum annual educational orders to be placed by the army and navy with thousands of firms widely distributed geographically, and the enrollment in time of peace of the skilled labor which it is necessary to keep on the job in time of war.

Organized Business Needed in Time of Peace Just as in War

WE shall need organized business in time of peace just as in time of war. Our duty is to encourage it, but also to see that its activities are for the benefit of the whole country. The Government should provide against excessive profit taking in time of war; and it can only do this as a sequence to reasonable encouragement of the many private plants which in the event of war could be trusted to do public business. These plants, through some such system as the annual education orders above referred to, could be made ready for efficient munitions work in time of war. The Government encouragement could also be used to secure as one of its features those things for labor which it is most necessary to secure—proper working and living conditions and provisions for insurance, compensation against sickness, accident and old age.

Not one step has been taken by Congress to help secure these industrial conditions. Not one step has been taken to secure the nationalization of industry in time of war. The plan advocated consists of (a) a survey of the producing industries of the country; (b) the development and practical working out in time of peace of plans for minimum annual educational orders, and (c) the enrollment in time of peace of the representatives of the national engineering societies on the Civilian Consulting Board, and it is at present actually being carried out by the 30,000 members of those bodies. But this plan is being emasculated by the administration and Congress.

Those patriotic and thoroughly practical men, the engineers, working under the plan of the Civilian Consulting Board, have undertaken this work. But their efforts are being nullified by the pacifists in Washington; for the Chamberlain bill, in providing for these educational orders, stipulates that they shall only be issued in time of war or when war is imminent. This makes nonsense of the whole effort, and is the same kind of "preparedness" which would miraculously produce equipment for the million men who, we are told, will "enlist between sunrise and sunset" on the day that war is declared. Such actions are not merely folly. They represent criminal trifling with the nation's vital needs.

Transportation, and the movement of troops, is a time immemorial have been closely connected with each other, and they lie at the base of all correct solution of military problems. The first step of the Romans when they extended the territory of their state was to build good roads. So clearly did the Romans recognize the importance of rapid transportation that they built highways which today are still the marvels of history. Some roadways in Italy built 2000 years ago of massive blocks of granite for the transportation of Roman legions are in service still.

The phenomenal German military efficiency in the present war has been due almost as much to the perfection of their transportation system—the railway network—as to the excellence of the purely military organization and training, and, of course, industrial preparedness lay at the base of all. Mobility is a prime requisite for any army. Owing to the vast size of the United States and the great distances between which our army may be used, transportation is for us a more serious problem in our plans of army organization than for any of the great European nations, excepting possibly Russia.

Just at present the movement of our troops through Texas and to the Mexican border and in Mexico has been seriously hampered by the lack of adequate transportation. Many of the points at which it becomes necessary for us to protect our territory are so sparsely settled that a railroad will not support itself from earnings alone. Yet railroads must be built in times of peace to be ready in case of war.

The transportation of 16-inch guns requires especially-built flatcars capable of carrying 200,000 pounds. At present, our Government borrows such a car from the Bethlehem Steel works—while at the same time, by the way, we start in to cripple by legislation the very plant which makes such our Governmental defects. In an emergency of war, we should need scores of such special cars to transport back and forth from the munition plants new guns and old ones to be retrained and repaired. In some outlying sections, that may become most important, from a military standpoint, bridges and roadbed are not in condition to stand the heavy burden of mobilization.

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National Railroad Commission

in Place of the State Bodies

IN considering our railroads as a means for moving our military forces, we must regard them as a great national network. All the railroads of first-rate importance are instruments of interstate commerce. They are the arteries of the nation, through which its life's blood flows back and forth. We cannot deal with a railroad system and build it into such an effective machine through 48 separate State Legislatures, and through 48 separate—and often conflicting—railroad commissions.

One national railroad commission must supersede state commissions. Our public policy with reference to the railroads must turn around the national viewpoint rather than the restricted and provincial viewpoint of any one state. Such procedure as changing the headlight, the size of the crew and the sanitary equipment for drinking water as a railroad passes from one state to the other is ridiculous and harmful.

Railroad regulation must be made the function of the whole nation, and undertaken solely by the National Government; the Constitution was adopted with, as one of its special and most important purposes, the design to secure absolute national control of all international and

The Cousin From the Country

A Story of Dutch City Dwellers and Peasants

(Who wishes to study Dutch character, and especially the character and customs of Dutch country people, will get an excellent insight by reading the stories of Jacobus Jan Cremer, one of Holland's favorite authors. Today's story is from a short novel by him. It deals with the country people of Gelderland on the Zuider Sea, and with the small officialdom of The Hague, the city which may become a center of world interest when peace negotiations begin in earnest.)

EVERY year Cousin Jansen of Gelderland used to send a gift of game to his esteemed and brilliant relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Van Middelse, who had never seen him. Mr. Van Middelse acknowledged them with beautiful letters that delighted the country cousin's family, because they were couched in the elegant language with which a Government official naturally would address a well-meaning person of inferior rank. One day, overcome by generous impulses, the Van Middelses decided to visit the country cousin. "The good people would be so proud!" said Mrs. Van Middelse, and proud and happy they were. Although Mr. Jansen perceived freely from his exertions to use cultured language, and his wife Anne-Lise longed to escape into her kitchen, they too, their fine relatives, into their hearts and home and waited for them hand and foot.

"Heaven, what a day!" groaned Mr. Van Middelse when he and his wife were on their way home at last, filled to suffocation with food and drink and bearing in their carriage great heaps of country produce and cakes. Three years later, just as Mrs. Van Middelse was struggling with a list of guests to be invited to celebrate her husband's birthday, the maid announced that a man at the door who had refused to give his name, but had told her to say simply: "An acquaintance from Gelderland." He was a stout man with a big red face, added the maid. The lady of the house went into the reception room. With a gasp she beheld her cousin Jansen, who beamed all over his red face and held out a huge, red hand with a jovial: "Well, here I am at last, cousin!"

"Ah, it is you!" said Mrs. Van Middelse, with a forced smile. "Won't you be seated?" Just as Cousin Jansen had settled himself in a chair she saw Maj. Van Amberg approaching the door. She cast a horrified glance at her cousin with his round face, his stiff yellow hair, his rough coat with big buttons, his extremely queer hat and his muddy boots. "Oh, won't you come into the other room?" she said quickly, leading the way to the rear of the house.

"Why, I was quite comfortable here!" said Cousin Jansen, puzzled as he followed her. "Excuse me just a minute," she said, and flitted away to receive her distinguished caller. Cousin Jansen sat waiting, more puzzled than ever. "Hum!" he thought. "A fine house! Such furniture!" He sat and waited. Nobody came near him. "Well," he muttered, "here I am in The Hague, looking out on a back yard. I'd rather be looking at my turkeys."

Jansen Overhears the Maids Talking of Him.

WHEN Mrs. Van Middelse returned, he told her he had come in belatedly, because of the kind invitation they had extended during their visit which he and his wife never should forget, and that he thought he would stay with them for three days. Cousin Jansen, he said, could show him around a bit.

Mrs. Van Middelse felt a little dizzy, thinking of Mr. Jansen among her elegant guests. She murmured something about her delight, and she added quickly that unhappily Mr. Van Middelse was terribly burdened just then with official duties. "And we are cramped for room!" she continued. "I am sorry to say that we have really no place to put you up—unless we should offer you an attic room."

"No room for a guest in a house as big as a church!" thought Jansen, sorely puzzled again. "If I am any trouble," he said aloud, "I can easily find lodgings in the city." "No, no," said she, ashamed. "Mr. Van Middelse arrived home late that day. His wife had dispatched a warning note to his office. He was delighted beyond words to see the cousin again. This was literally true, for he had hardly any words. It was indeed unfortunate, as his wife had said, that he could not possibly spare a moment during the day to show his honored cousin around the city; but in the evening—yes, in the evening they would go out together."

After dinner Mr. Van Middelse sent out a very interesting program for the morning who should take Mr. Jansen around all day. Then, as it had become dark, Mr. Middelse, taking an old hat which he pulled well over his face, took Mr. Jansen out to see The Hague by gaslight. Unhappily they were obliged to leave themselves to rear streets, because, as Mr. Middelse explained, the main streets were impossible at night on account of the crowds.

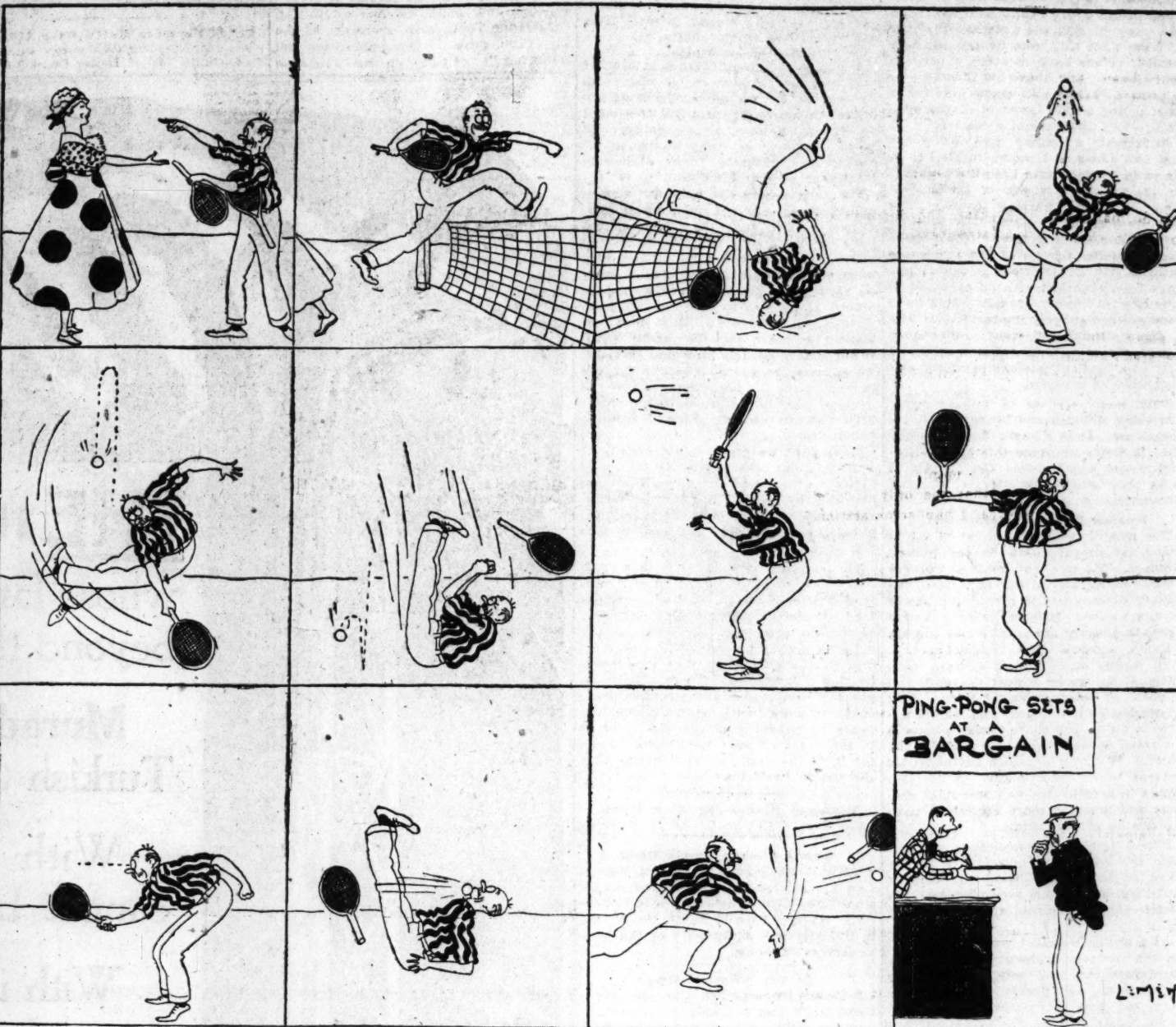
When Mr. Jansen lay in his uncomfortable little bed in the attic, that night he thought that his relatives were most odd; but he considered that city people naturally would have ways that must seem strange to country people.

Mr. Middelse, within a Year, Loses All His Money.

It was just dropping off into slumber when he heard voices in the next room, which was separated

Mr. Handy Husband

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch BY J. R. LEMEN.



The Pretty Peacock

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

It was raining hard. The water splattered down the broken pipe and fell into the corner of the shed, right down on the speckled back of the big, fat hen. But Specs did not mind it bit. Her feet were on a dry chip and the rain ran off her feathers just as if she were a duck.

Under her warm wing was a flock of yellow, fluffy balls that peeped and sometimes stuck out their heads to see if the sky were clearing, but the mother gave them a gentle peck that sent them back under cover.

Back in a bit of old sack under an upturned barrel was a tiny creature, larger than the little chicks under the mother's wing, but a dull brown and thin of body. Scrawny, scragged and half fed, it dared not come under the wing of the hen that had hatched it, for all the room there was now occupied by the yellow chicks, and the hen herself refused to mother the strange thing which came out of the big egg which had been placed among her own in the nest.

So alone, half-starved it lived. Getting what it could to eat and sleeping alone in the barrel at night.

"Now, children, I want you to have nothing to do with that odd-looking creature that was hatched along with you," said the hen. "One must be careful of associates. There is no telling what it may turn out to be, and I want you to remember that you belong to the first families in the chicken yard."

So the fluffy yellow chicks strutted about when it cleared and turned up their tiny beaks at the ugly little thing that covered over in the corner alone.

And I want you also to take heed," called the hen to the corner. "That you must keep out of the way of myself and my family. I am not responsible for the low eggs which may be placed under me when I am sitting on the nest. If the sky were clearing, but the mother gave them a gentle peck that sent them back under cover."

From that day on it was given plenty of food and exercise in the front yard, which was full of tender grass. How fast it grew. In three months it was big and fat, and then a wonderful change came. The ugly brown feathers were gone and in their place gleamed beautiful dark ones which shone in green and gold. At the end of each feather was an exquisite spot in which gleamed every tint of the rainbow. The fowl, which a few months before had been an ugly, scraggy thing, was now a handsome, plump, beautifully colored peacock.

How the hen envied it now! She would walk to the gate which led to the front yard and look with astonishment on the glittering creature which stepped proudly and spread its gleaming tail amid the lilies and the roses. All who came to the house admired its beauty. It was the pride and pet of the family and not a morning passed that the girl did not bring it fruit and cake as a treat.

But the old mother hen never got over the blow to her pride. To think she had slighted this grand creature who was now the proud possessor of a home in the rose garden.

"Children," she said one day as she caught sight of the beautiful peacock wandering among the lilies to find the bits of cake the child had thrown. "It does not do to always judge by appearance. Who would ever have thought that the ugly, thin, brown creature that was hatched with you would turn out to be the most exquisite fowl on the farm!"

The "Ribbon Fish."

In a new book on "The Ocean," A. Hyatt Verrill attributes some of the sea serpent stories to the occasional appearance of the strange "ribbon fish." This is supposed to be an inhabitant of great depths and to appear on the surface of the sea only when injured. "One individual, twenty feet in length," he says, "lashed itself upon a beach in Bermuda and was seen swimming in loops or convolutions, exactly as the sea serpent is described as swimming by those who have said they saw this sea monster."

Where Our Cities Got Their Names

By Eleanor Clapp.

New York City.

TO know the meaning of the names of our cities, what they were named after and who gave them their names is to understand a great deal that is important and interesting about the history of this country and its early settlers. The place where New York City, or rather its chief borough, now stands has been named three separate times by three different races. The original inhabitants, the Indians, called it "Manhattan," which means "the small island." The Dutch named it "New Amsterdam" after the largest city in Holland. The word "Amsterdam" signifies the dam or dike of the Amstel River.

Then came the English, who named it "New York" in honor of the Duke of York, who took his title from the famous old city of York, where Constantine was elected Emperor when Rome was mistress of the world. The Romans called this great military camp "Eboracum," but to the Britons it was "Eborac," which meant a city on a river. The Danes, who afterward overran that part of England, modified that name to York. And from thence York is but a step. The first foreign visitor to New York was Verrazano, an Italian sailor in the employ of the French. In 1624 he sailed up the American coast, on a voyage of discovery and came into New York harbor, where he traded

with the Indians a little and then went away. Eighty-five years passed after this flying visit before another ship came into the harbor. But in 1609 a queer little Dutch vessel called the Half Moon sailed through the Narrows. This was commanded by Henry Hudson, an English sailor in the employ of the Dutch East India Co.

A few years later Holland laid claim to all the land along the "great river" and called the whole territory "New Netherlands." Then Peter Minuit, director general of the East India Co., bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for 60 guilders (124). This was undoubtedly the bargain ever offered in New York real estate. A small block house, Fort Amsterdam, was built and the place was named "New Amsterdam." The English took the place from the Dutch in 1664 and called it "New York." And New York it has ever since remained except for a single year. In 1673 a Dutch squadron surprised the city, captured it and restored Dutch authority and the name "New Amsterdam." But in July, 1674, a treaty of peace once again restored New York to the English, who held the place until the close of the Revolutionary War.

Water power electricity is gradually replacing and saving coal.



How's YOUR LIVER?

Most illnesses and many other troubles result from an inactive Liver.

Tutt's Pills

relieve Liver complaints, put good cheer in your heart and a smile on your face.

Our National Conventions

The Story of Their Beginning and Development.

The First Dark Horse Wins.

IN the see-saw political days of the '40s, when Whigs and Democrats were winning alternately and new third parties were springing up at every campaign, there was entered the first dark horse in a presidential race and, with the luck that usually attends such strategy, he won both nomination and election. His name was James K. Polk, a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, who had been mentioned merely as a possible candidate for Vice President.

There was all fine promise for Democratic success in 1844 because the Whig party was full of dissension over President John Tyler, and the political pendulum gave every indication of swinging back. Henry Clay was the unanimous choice of the Whigs, and he was fated to get the nomination in a year when the odds were against him.

On the Democratic side Martin Van Buren, who had been elected Vice President in 1836 and defeated in 1840, sought another nomination. His contestants were Lewis Cass, James Buchanan and Richard M. Johnson, his former Vice President. Van Buren really had a majority of the delegates in the convention that met as usual in Baltimore in December, 1844, but the fateful two-thirds rule, which had been inaugurated 12 years before for his benefit, now deprived him of the nomination. He tried to have it set aside, but failed, and his chance to win was lost.

One after another the four candidates attained the lead, but none of them could obtain the necessary two-thirds. A lone delegate cast his vote for James K. Polk. He was denounced by his con-

freres for having deserted Van Buren, for whom he was instructed. The delegate replied vigorously that he had voted three times for Van Buren, and then saw, as everybody else did, that the favorite could not win. Next he had voted for Buchanan, who also was proving hopeless. So he decided to swing to Polk. The boom friend of Andrew Jackson and a pure, whole-hearted Democrat.

This was the first convention of noise and discord. Exciting debates, cheers, groans, hisses and even fights started in the hall over both candidates and issues. In the midst of this turmoil New Hampshire announced its vote for Polk, and a stampede was started for the dark horse. On the ninth ballot he received more than the required two-thirds, and was declared the nominee.

When it came to nominating a Vice President the convention thought to placate the Van Buren man by naming Senator Silas Wright of that state. The first telegraph wire had just been set up by Prof. S. F. Morse to connect the convention hall with the capitol at Washington, where groups of Senators and politicians were getting the news.

A brief written bulletin was posted in the rotunda announcing the nomination of Wright. The Senator was indignant at what he regarded a betrayal of Van Buren, and immediately dispatched a telegram to the convention declining the nomination. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania then was named Vice President and the Democratic ticket triumphed at the election.

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SENATE HAS NAVAL BILL HOUSE PASSED; DELAY EXPECTED

National Conventions Will Interfere With Its Progress in Upper Body of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today holds the fate of the naval appropriation bill, which the House passed yesterday. Its progress in the upper house will be slow for several weeks, while the political conventions are being held.

As it goes to the Senate, the bill carries a total of \$200,000,000, the largest appropriation for the navy in the history of Congress.

Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee announced today that he would lead a fight in the Senate to change the naval appropriation bill so as to provide for six battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts, instead of five battle cruisers and no battleships, as in the bill passed by the House yesterday.

The measure was not materially changed as reported from committee and carries a building program for the coming year of five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, 50 submarines and 120 aeroplanes, provided for a Government armor plate plant to cost \$11,000,000, enlargement of the navy yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Puget Sound and Boston, where battleships are to be constructed at a cost of \$7,000,000, and appropriate \$2,700,000 for increasing the navy's personnel to 17,000.

The bill passed by a vote of 233 to 4. Representatives Browning of New Jersey and Graham of Pennsylvania, Republicans; Randall, California, Prohibitionist; and London, New York, Socialist, cast the only votes in the negative.

Republican leaders, aided by 25 Democrats, sought ineffectually to send the bill back to committee with instructions to add two battleships, two scout cruisers and 10 destroyers. They are prepared, however, to carry their fight to the Senate, with a view, if possible, of enlarging the building program by the addition of at least two battleships.

With passage of the bill, the House completed the major portion of its share in the preparedness program, of the three bills carrying the important provisions of the program—the army, naval and fortifications measures—only the last-named remains to be considered. It probably will be taken up in the House after the national conventions, while the Senate is debating the naval bill.

"Need of Industrial Preparedness" by Col. Roosevelt

Continued From Page Three.

rine under the flag of the nation is immediately subject to call as auxiliary to the naval forces.

Japan, for example, has stepped in when American shipping was driven off the Pacific and has kept up transportation between the Orient and our Western coast by heavy governmental subsidies, amounting to as much as \$100,000 for a single trip from America to the Orient. In return for this subsidy Japan has received certain advantages over American merchants. The people of the United States cannot expect that other Governments will forego their self-interests and look out for the needs of the United States which we ourselves have failed to protect.

They will not show their charity to America, the wealthiest nation of the world, in that way. The United States exports bulky products, like wheat, metals, cotton, lumber, machinery, in which the freight is an important item in the cost of delivery. High freights are deducted from our national income in the export markets of the world.

Lesson of Freight.
When the freight on wheat from New York to Liverpool increases from 5 cents to 50 cents, when the freight on cotton from American ports to Europe increases from 1-5 cent to 3 cents a pound, every farmer and cotton grower is adversely affected. If the boats of foreign nations are fully occupied in carrying the foreign trade of their home countries and cargo space is not available to transport American manufactures, such as sewing machines, reapers, plows and automobiles, from our American ports to South America, these industries are checked and the opportunity to work profitably is cut off from masses of our workmen.

We must have a merchant marine proportionate to the transportation needs and proportionate to the navy of our country. England has commanded 200 merchant ships as a naval auxiliary during the present war. When the American battleship squadron made its trip around the world, that trip was possible only because our naval forces were aided by a fleet twice as numerous, made up chiefly of various foreign merchant ships. Sea navigation is an art that requires experience and long service.

Our merchant fleet must build up a naval reserve in which thousands of officers and tens of thousands of men can be trained and developed in their knowledge of seamanship. Having secured the development of a merchant marine, we must immediately work out a plan by which American officers and American men in the merchant service can be enrolled as members of the naval reserve.

Financing a Modern War.

Modern war requires financing on a gigantic scale. To procure such loans in an orderly way and to prevent shock and a breakdown of ordinary business relations requires the organized co-operation of the entire banking structure. In the panic of 1897, the greatest financier of New York City was by the common consent of the bankers given a position that elevated him above his functions as a private banker and made him for a brief period a great servant of the public in averting financial disaster.

Bankers in a similar way during the last two years in London, in Berlin, in Paris, in Vienna, have been the constant counselors and advisers of the statesmen. In every warring country the bankers assumed a semi-public position to give the whole power of their institutions to the service of the respective nations. Through their co-operation loans have been absorbed with an ease and in amounts that five years ago would have been deemed entirely impossible. It was a demonstration of what tremendous forces can be released when a nation of fifty of a hundred millions mobilizes and organizes its energies.

Thus vast reserves of human power are being sounded and brought into national use. It is a mere truism to say that in times of peace this same financial power can be used for productive ends that will bring greater material prosperity to all.

Human Element Paramount.
The most important element of all in industrial preparedness is the human element. The men and women, workers on our farms and in our factories, ultimately determine the productive power of the nation. Modern military power depends directly upon industrial energy.

Every accident that incapacitates a man wholly or in part is a drain upon national energy. Accident prevention is a part of preparedness. Every man whose health is impaired and who is unable to do his full share tends to become a burden on his fellows; he weakens the nation. We must organize an industrial system which will enable us to join hands in a collective way and fight disease and accident more efficiently than we can do as individuals.

Properly organized insurance will enable the worker to accumulate in the days of health and from the surplus earnings of vigorous youth against the vicissitudes of sickness, accident and old age.

As a nation we must cease relying upon the reckless exploitation of our natural resources and build up the labor power of our own people. We must conserve the gifts that nature gave us and endeavor to live by the values created

ANTI-PREPAREDNESS MEETING THIS EVENING AT CITY HALL

As a counter-demonstration to the preparedness parade, St. Louisans who are opposed to preparedness will hold an anti-militarism meeting at the east front of the city hall at 7 o'clock this evening.

Addresses will be made by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the University of Missouri, the Rev. John H. Lever, Percival Chubb, James J. Maurer of Pennsylvania and Adolph Germer of Illinois. Gustavus Tuckerman, secretary of the City Club, gave out for publication the following list of those on the committee

Our Great Duties.
We must not only treat our brother man and sister woman as we wish them to treat us, but we must collectively endeavor to secure for them just treatment by others. We must try to abolish child labor; we must see that women in industry are protected from inhuman treatment of any kind.

We must secure not only for women and children, but for men, better conditions of life and labor, so that the head of the family will not be ground under foot by excessive toll or kept at a wage that will not permit him to bring up his family in a way that they should be brought up and to save his wife from brooding dreariness. This does not mean that there shall be merely equal reward for entirely unequal service.

There must be special rewards for the energetic, for the hard-working, for the leaders with initiative, courage, enterprise and far-reaching grasp of business conditions.

I ask that we prepare, not because I wish war, but because with all my soul I desire to keep war far away from us; and only by faithful and earnest preparation of soul and body, by industrial organization, can we thus keep it afar off.

Diamond Rings, Pay \$1 a Week.
Lettis Bros. & Co., 24 ft., 308 N. 8th st.

Harris Merton Lewis Dies.
NEW YORK, June 3.—Harris Merton Lewis, a short-story writer and magazine editor, died at his home here yesterday. He was born in Santa Fe, N. M., in 1883 and was a graduate of the University of Missouri.

28 Fly Swatter Mrs.
A national mailing list. Can you use it? Ross-Gould List & Letter Co., 810 Olive.

LEAHY TO HAVE ATTRACTIVE SALE TODAY AND TOMORROW

The David P. Leahy House and Home Co. will hold a special sale of lots and of bungalows in West Walnut Manor today and Sunday. The property is being offered on time payments and at special prices.

West Walnut Manor is located at Florissant and Hamilton avenues, and is just outside the city limits.

Children! Ask mother and father to take you to see the cunning little Bevo Ponies at Forest Park Highlands, week commencing Saturday, June 3.

82,148 Farmers Rated Over \$10,000.
Are they spending their money with you? Ross-Gould List & Letter Co., 810 Olive.

Don't trust to luck Club Cocktails

and trust exact blending of selected liquors to do your taste justice.

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Prepare to be Surprised

It is absolutely impossible for you to guess—in advance—what a treat there is in store for you in



The Unusual Non-Intoxicating Beverage

It tastes like no other soft drink you ever drank before—but when you taste it you'll say "At last!!"

And Bevo has more than this for you—it is nutritious—not a heavy drink, understand, but a bright, lively, foamy beverage with the extra virtue of having real food value. Purity that's ensured by pasteurization and sterilization.

Served Everywhere—10 cents a Bottle

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, St. Louis

Guard Against Substitutes

Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox.



You Will Find Bevo

at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars, steamships, canteens and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.



COLVILLE Indian Reservation

(EASTERN WASHINGTON)

OPENS FOR SETTLEMENT

July 5 to July 22, inclusive

REGISTER AT SPOKANE OR WILBUR

ON THE

Northern Pacific Ry.

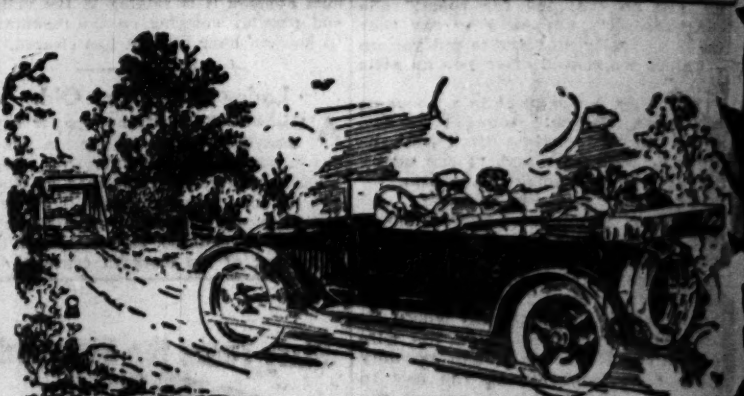
Wilbur is the most direct and logical gateway to the Reservation. It is more accessible to this land to be opened than any other point. Wilbur is also the headquarters of the United States Commissioner of Public Lands. Drawing at Spokane, Wash., July 27.

LOW FARES

The Northern Pacific NOW OFFERS Low Round Trip Fares to North Pacific Coast Points, permitting stopovers at Spokane or Wilbur. Homeseekers' tickets on sale over the Northern Pacific June 20, July 4 and July 18. SEND COUPON TODAY FOR RATES, INFORMATION AND BOOKLET.

D. B. GARDNER, D. P. A.,
206 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

L. J. BRICKLER, Gen'l Insn. Agt.,
215 Northern Pacific Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.,
and the same information and booklet relative to the opening of the Colville Indian Reservation.



DO YOU KNOW YOUR OWN CAR?

The man who drives his own car, and the man who expects to own one—will find much help in a series of instructive articles explaining the automobile in all its parts—

THE CAR AND ITS OPERATION
By WILLIAM H. STEWART JR.
President Stewart Automobile School

Written in a clear, easily understood manner by an expert. This article will be

AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

Some Ballplayers Incline More to the Capital I, Than to the Batting Eye

DEL PRATT'S EYE, HIS BATTERING TWO

Victories of Thursday and Friday Due to Second-Sacker's Hard Drives.

INDIANS LOST THE SERIES
Pacemakers of the League Unable to Halt the Near Tail-End St. Louisans.

By W. J. O'Connor.

Del Pratt delivered one tremendous punch in the pinch while Carl Weiland, after a five-day sojourn at his Ohio home, pitched a perfectly balanced game, and the rest was dead easy. The Browns knocked off the pace-making Indians, 2-1, extricated themselves from the cellar and showed unmistakable signs of a return to that form which pre-season posters said would land them in first division, a pennant pretender.

This all happened in a hurry, yesterday afternoon, and only a scant 1100 crowd was there to see it. Today the Browns are only three games behind Chicago and only two games behind Detroit. And let's insist again that what means the Browns are only three games out of first place, because Chicago and Detroit are the teams that must be beaten.

It was the first time since their return home from a rather disastrous road trip that the Browns demonstrated themselves like a real ball club. Their defense was much smarter and their attack sharper and more virile than either of the other two games won from Cleveland. Yesterday's victory, by the way, gave the Browns the odd box score in five tilts with the tribe-men.

Browns Were Fortunate.

Withal, it must be admitted that they got the breaks. That they haven't been getting the breaks explains why they are no higher than seventh place. Yesterday, though, they got their full quota and consequently they won. The Indians hit more line drives and more vicious grounders than did the Browns, but all the wicked wallops of Speaker, Grane, and Cobb went for nothing. The Brown defensive men. In the first two innings four long flies were sent out rather than four line drives that would have been a triple if their respective courses varied in but one way. They were tremendous wallops but they availed naught.

Lookout, Boys! Pratt Is Back.

Pratt won the game at the very go. Two were on, two were out and Del had two strikes called in the first inning when he hit to the right-center field fence for a triple, emptying the bases. Three singles in the sixth frame, last by Roth, gave the enemy their only marker.

This was Pratt's second successive K. W. Pratt won two of his last three successive days he has driven home five runs and won two ball games. That only indicates what a handicap has been imposed on the Browns by Del's inability to get the ball in many games lost to date.

After he had slammed into a double play with the bases filled on Thursday, ruling the Browns' only chance to win, the writer for one was in favor of giving Del a rest. His head was down and he looked as ferocious as a toothless Pommeranian. But at no time yet this season have we lost faith in Pratt as a second sacker and a pinch runner.

His record for four years with the Browns clearly indicates that he has only one man to respect in the league. He is Eddie Collins. By a coincidence Collins, too, is in the Browns' lineup. Pratt is awakening. This is the time of the year that he usually hits his stride and from here to the wire he may be depended upon as a near 300 hitter. He always has hit for 300. He has hit last three months, enabling him to finish the season close to the 300 mark. For the first two months and a half he has been hit better than 300, which makes it imperative that he pick up as smoothly in the waning weeks of the campaign.

Pratt a Reliable Fielder.

As a fielder Pratt is as good as anybody else. He can go as far to the side as Collins and is sure death on anything hit in the air, no matter how far he must travel to get under it. His one weakness is on balls hit straight at him. All his fumbles come on these apparently easy chances.

But Pratt is coming to and consequently the Browns are not in a bad way. Pratt's work yesterday is indicative of what may be expected from him and if Pratt, Davenport and Brown can do as much, the long-delayed offensive will be on soon in earnest.

Today the Browns will entertain Connie Mack's tribe in the first of a three-game series. The game starts at 4:15 because of the preparedness parade. Mack has proved anything but the doctor that he was expected to be by those who wanted their analytical energy on the season's eventualities a month ago.

Mack's Club Going Well.

With men like McInnis, Schang, LaJoie, Gidding, Strunk and Witt and two pitchers as good as Myers and Bush, this team is not one to be regarded lightly. Mack has a pretty pet club and any time it gets good pitching it will be hard to beat.

Jones, today, however, may take a chance with pitcher. One of the all-time greats that neither Bush nor Myers will work for Mack. Pratt is the only one who can get by. Fielder can come back Sunday with Cleveland and things should be regular working in some kind of order. In another week, moreover, he will have Pratt, LaJoie available and things should be all right.

It is doubtful but the truth, though, that the Browns haven't yet shown within 50 per cent of the winning efficiency of which they are capable. They lack daring on the bases, and are not trying to "pull" something in the pinch at the plate. But that will come if the club gets anything like an even break in luck. So far they have had none of the luck.

Branch Rickey Speaks.

A stern address by Branch Rickey was the main feature of the meeting at the Notre Dame Hall in Walltown, Wis., in which several good looking boys, in which LeRoy Schuchter, Henry McGovern, and Harry Howard, were also on hand.

PENNY ANTE



A LITTLE THING LIKE THAT'S MIGHTY HANDY WHEN YOU'RE WINNING.

SMOOTH GUY HE'S WON ENOUGH TO PAY THE DOCTOR BILL ANYWAY.

A LITTLE PAREGORIC FOR MINE EDDIE.

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LOOKING THEM OVER WITH OLD MAN DOPE

By John Edward Wray.

As to Simpson's Record.

IT'S blasphemy at Columbia to insinuate that Bob Simpson's record for the high hurdles, made last Saturday, was a courtesy of the timers. Nevertheless, the atmosphere will be decidedly cleared today if Simpson finds conditions favorable to doing the high hurdles under 15 seconds.

Should the young Missouri giant repeat today with anything under 15 seconds his performance will be given universal credit and the record be accepted tacitly, if not officially, everywhere.

Bring Simpson Here.

RESIDENTS of Missouri would however still rather see Simpson in the high hurdle event at the Western A. U. championships, to be held in St. Louis this summer. Should he enter unattached he could establish a record that would go into the guides of the world and be accepted universally.

The Columbia Athletic Association stands ready to vouch that it will have its new track in record-breaking shape, the meet is awarded to it and if Simpson will consent to go after the mark. The chief difficulty would then be finding high hurdles of a class to make Simpson exceed himself.

That Heavy Giant Artillery.

THE loud pedal is being held down by followers of the fortunes of John McGraw, who has just come to life. Last year John was as inert as the free silver issue.

But that's to some 40-centimeter guns, he is pounding at the defense of Pennant Heights with considerable success. Men like Bill Joyce, who ought to know better, are exclaiming: "The Giants are in!"

The Giants are "in" about as far as the peddler who wedged in his boot to prevent the lady-of-the-house from closing the door. He's in for a pinch.

Giants Bating Out of Reason.

ONE quick look at the averages would indicate that the Giants can't be stopped. Doyle 340, Robertson 335, Fletcher 334, McKee 324, Kauff 322, and Merkle 314 are some of the hitting figures. The club has a team average of over .265, counting in all the pitchers and camp followers.

Also take note that three of the pitchers, Matty, Anderson and Benton, have allowed less than two earned runs per game, on the average, while Perritt and Stroud are at 2.50.

Thus the New Yorkers seem to combine excess hitting and great pitching. But the probabilities are strongly against the continuance of either. The unusual hitting or the twirling, Tarsau is doing the worst pitching on the club, right now, and he's their best hurler.

Some of the Giants' high up are likewise betting out of their heads. The Giants now boast as many 300 hitters as the entire National League contained last year, less one. Doyle, Merkle, Robertson, Burns and Kauff all figure to remain above 300. But certainly, outside of Larry Doyle, none figures to finish better than 300 in this league.

Pitching Still in Doubt.

THE dope shows, likewise, that last year not a single member of the New York pitching brigade was anything close to the 2-run-per-game average mark, bettered by three of their number this year. In fact the leading New York twirler in this department was Tarsau, who pitched 2.30 in 1915.

The Giants are due to settle back considerably, after the first enthusiasm of the sport has ended. Were the Giants' present averages shown in August, McGraw's men could be considered "in" for a pinch.

But the wise birds are looking for further developments, before conceding the race.

Awaiting the Cleveland Slump.

WHERE everybody is crediting the Giants' rush with being due to merit. Cleveland followers, outside of the Forest City are few. None of the A. L. clubs has a better out-of-town critic appears to believe the club is justly in the front rank.

There is no confidence in the permanence of the team's pitching effectiveness. The team here showed some weak pitching and a lot of other weaknesses.

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Baby's Night



A LITTLE THING LIKE THAT'S MIGHTY HANDY WHEN YOU'RE WINNING.

SMOOTH GUY HE'S WON ENOUGH TO PAY THE DOCTOR BILL ANYWAY.

A LITTLE PAREGORIC FOR MINE EDDIE.

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PETERSON ASKED TO JOIN HOPPE'S 'STABLE' ON TOUR

St. Louis Cueist May Replace Yamada as Playing Partner on Next Trip.

CHAMPION AT HIS BEST

Willie Averaged 59 for 66,000 Points; Earned \$52,000 Net in Six Months.

Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiard player, is expected to visit this city today from San Francisco, where he has been since his return from Hawaii, when he concluded a tour that lasted for several months.

Hoppe, while here, will confer with his manager, E. B. Benjamin, and with Charles Peterson, relative to a championship match here next fall. He will also make arrangements for his fall tour.

According to Mr. Benjamin, Koji Yamada, the Japanese player, will not make the trip next season. Hoppe. Many games are to be played on the Pacific Coast and it is considered advisable to use one of his men there again.

Charles Peterson of St. Louis and "Chick" Wright of San Francisco are the players who will be used to show off Hoppe during the coming season. Peterson's consent has yet to be obtained, but it is thought he will agree to take the trip in lieu of a vacation.

"Pete" an A1 Player.

Pete has lost time and health through over-devotion to building up the sport. Peterson is one of the greatest exhibition players in the game. When in form he can outplay Yamada or any other shortstop.

Hoppe for more than one world's championship match. On one occasion Hoppe presented Peterson with a watch for his services in this capacity. "Pete" is also considered the champion tapper billiardist of the country.

Wright is not well known here but is esteemed elsewhere as being among the foremost players of the country. Both of both Hoppe and Wright will be in St. Louis for the coming season. Hoppe may induce Ora Morningstar to oppose him. Morningstar withdrew from the championship tour two years ago because of his wife's health. He has been operating a billiard hall in San Diego ever since.

Concerning Peterson, Manager Benjamin said, in substance:

Challenge Match in October.

"Our first aim will be to clear the field of challengers. We serve notice on them all now that the only chance for Hoppe to play off individual matches for the championship will be in October and November. After that there will be nothing doing for six months. Hoppe is engaged for two years already."

"As to who will challenge Hoppe I can only see one man who has any right to even think of meeting him. That is George Sisson. This player has shown good form. He also wants to meet Willie and can have the privilege for a side wager. He will be in St. Louis, though, before he will meet Hoppe. Hoppe is willing to make it as large as \$50,000."

"Any such match arranged will take place in St. Louis, preferably in October. If none come forward, then I will have Willie, then a tournament will be played here. We are trying to get a suitable hall for such an event and no doubt will succeed."

Six in Tourney Here.

"This tournament will include the six best players in the country. I am not ready to give out who they will be, because they have not been decided on."

"This tournament will be the first of a series which I hope to stage in the following cities: Detroit, Pittsburgh, Frisco, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and Boston. One of their features will be that those who play to see but one match, will nevertheless see all the players in action. I propose to have every player present at each match. After that, each will give spectators a sight of them in action."

Colored Boxers for Argentine.

This Buenos Aires is becoming some boxing center. All of the Argentine first big show happens to prove a fizzle. It is a long way back to New York for the prize in the bout to follow. One of the cards said to be arranged for the Argentine capital is a bout between Sam McCreary and Harry Willie colored giants.

Richest Racing Stake of the Year Will See Field of Eleven Go to the Barrier

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Clear, cool weather, with a fast track is forecast for the fourth annual running of the Kentucky Handicap at a mile and a quarter at Douglas Park today.

Eleven horses are expected to go to the post in what is said to be the richest stake on the American turf this year.

First money, unless scratches near the card will be worth approximately \$12,000.

Roemer, Andrew Miller's 5-year-old gelding, probably will go to the post favorite, despite his impost of 132 pounds, although the odds are three to one against him. He is well diversified, as it is considered that the allowance of weight has brought all the probable starters close together.

The horses owners, weights and probable jockeys follow:

Roemer, Andrew Miller's 5-year-old gelding, probably will go to the post favorite, despite his impost of 132 pounds, although the odds are three to one against him. He is well diversified, as it is considered that the allowance of weight has brought all the probable starters close together.

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MAN TELEPHONING ABOUT ROBBERY IS TRAPPED AND HELD

Police Name of "Thief" and When Arrested Says It Is His Name.

A young man walked into a saloon at 3869 McJannet avenue about 12:30 this morning and asked permission to use the telephone. He called up the Magnolia Avenue Police Station and informed the Desk Sergeant that he knew one of the two robbers who had held up Andrew McDermott, proprietor of a saloon and grocery at 4070 Blaine avenue.

"How well do you know him?" asked the Desk Sergeant.

"I am personally acquainted with him," was the reply, given rather faintly. "In fact, I have known him all my life. He is Herbert Constance of 3925 Shennandoah avenue."

The bartender, O. C. Baker, having overheard the conversation had looked the young man in the saloon and had telephoned from a neighboring saloon for police men. The young man was taken to the Magnolia Station, and to the surprise of the police he stated he was Herbert Constance, 28 years old, a drug clerk, living at 3925 Shennandoah avenue.

At 10:15 last night two men, one of them carrying a nickel-plated revolver, entered the McDermott saloon and ordered the proprietor to hold up his hands. They took \$20 from the cash register and \$12 from the drawer in the saloon. As they were leaving a dog belonging to McDermott snapped at the robbers and the one with the revolver fired four shots at the dog, wounding it. The robbers ran south on Thurman boulevard and disappeared.

When Constance was questioned about the robbery he said that he was "not guilty." He said he could not recall telephoning the police. McDermott could not identify him, and he was released.

Be sure you take the children to see the Bevo Ponies on exhibition at Forest Park Highlands for one week beginning Saturday, June 3.

HUGHES AND T. R. AT EVEN MONEY IN WALL ST. BETTING

Chicago Figures: Colonel Even Money, Hughes 3 to 1 and Root 6 to 1.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, June 3.—In the Wall street betting on the Republican presidential nomination yesterday it was even money and take your choice between Hughes and Roosevelt. The Roosevelt backers were mostly in evidence.

Chester Thompson, the curb commissioner, placed for a number of stock exchange firms between \$15,000 and \$20,000 at even money on the Oyster Bay candidate. The largest single wager made by him was one of \$500.

Thompson reported that considerable money was offered on Fairbanks, but that the former Vice President's backers were demanding odds of anywhere from 12 to 1 to 15 to 1. The best he could offer was 8 to 1.

Fred Schumm, in Brooklyn, said last night he had received \$100 to bet at even money that Roosevelt will be nominated by the Republicans. It is the first even money bet of the kind reported from Kings County.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Betting odds against Col. Roosevelt are now lower and lengthening against other candidates. Wagers are virtually confined to Roosevelt, Hughes and Root. In O'Leary's book the Colonel is now even money; Hughes, 3 to 1; Root, 6 to 1; Fairbanks, 15 to 1.

BOSTON, June 3.—Several bets were made with Hughes at 12 to 10, against Roosevelt. Senator Weeks, though a Massachusetts man, is receiving no attention from the sports.

Duluth Man Heads Masonic Order. INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—William E. Richardson of Duluth, Minn., was elected the head of the Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine at the forty-fourth annual meeting here. He announced that the 1917 meeting will be held in Duluth.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO. U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION (UNDER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM)

Your Mercantile Savings Account should be opened on, or before June 5th it will then draw in 5th interest from June 1st.

Your savings in the Mercantile will be under Government protection. As a member of the Federal Reserve System the Mercantile Trust Company is subject to the same supervision and examinations as National Banks. Our Savings Department is open Monday evenings until 7:30.

Mercantile Trust Company Eighth and Locust Member Federal Reserve System—U. S. Government Protection

Make Your Old Refrigerator Sanitary



KITCHEN kills all germs—keeps your ice-box sweet and spotless and sterilizes.

5 cents

Look for the name

The Only Antiseptic Cleanser and 10c Buys Two Cans

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BISHOP, J. B.—"Presidential Nominations and Elections." Especially interesting at this time and dotted with many bits of political gossip not suggested by the title.

BROWN, H. G.—"Transportation Rates and Their Regulation." The author holds down an intricate subject so that it can be understood by the average reader.

CASTLE, W. H.—"Wake up, America." A plea for the recognition of our individual and national responsibilities. The author says, "I have only one aim, which is to make people think."

DAY, R. H.—"With French in France and Salonika." A record of the author's second visit to the front.

DICKINSON, G. L.—"European Anarchy." The author, an Englishman, reviews the Anglo-German disagreements. In conclusion he advocates an international league for world peace.

FOWLER, C. N.—"National Issues of 1916." Includes such issues as nationalism, a tariff commission, the merchant marine and banking reform. Strongly Republican in tone.

HALL, F. H.—"A-B-C of Correct Speech." A stimulating and useful little book, full of common sense.

HENDERSON, J. B.—"Cruise of the Thomas Barrer." Narrative of a scientific expedition to Western Cuba and the Colorado reefs, with observations on the geology, fauna and flora of the region.

JERROLD, C.—"Widowhood of Queen Victoria." Very readable and frank, without offense. The author displays no fear of kings.

MASTERS, E. L.—"Songs and Satires." The poems cover a wide range of subjects and include both free verse and the conventional forms. Several of the poems are of extreme beauty.

MOORE, E. P.—"Principles of Factory Housekeeping." Very brief and simple, laying down the basic principles. The forms given are few and clear.

TAFT, W. H.—"The Presidency: its Duties, its Powers, its Opportunities and its Limitations." These three lectures by Ex-President Taft are of intrinsic as well as timely interest.

VERRILL, A. H.—"A-B-C of Automobile Driving." The author attempts to minimize the danger of accidents through teaching the proper operation of a car.

VERRILL, A. H.—"Book of the Motor Boat." Gives all the information needed for an owner or a prospective buyer.

WARDEN, A. A.—"Common Sense Patriotism." A militant argument for peace.

THE MAKING OF MODERN GER-

MANY. An extremely lucid and satisfying discussion of "The Making of Modern Germany," as published in book form under that title, is composed of six lectures delivered in Chicago in 1915 by Ferdinand Schevill, professor of Modern European History in the University of Chicago, at the invitation of the University Lecture Association, in co-operation with the university.

In preparing the lectures for publication the author has reserved to himself freedom to reshape them, to add, subtract and fuse, with a view to presenting a close and connected story of the evolution of modern Germany.

Although it is not a war book and the military happenings since August, 1914, are not considered, it helps to an understanding of the issues involved in the struggle, and sheds light upon its significance for the Germany of today and of the future.

The treatment of the development of modern Germany is sympathetic, but not unduly biased. How Germany came to be and what she is at the present moment in state and in society, is his line of approach, as summarized by himself in a foreword.

He directs his attention mainly to the study of the complicated political movement which culminated in the unification of Germany in 1871. In connection with the political story he sets forth the leading facts in the social evolution of the German people.

The author accepts the year 1648, when the Thirty Years' War culminated in the peace of Westphalia, as the effective starting point of the new Germany. The German State of 1871, which developed through several stages, showed, he says, essentially Prussian features, a fusion unique in the world of the principles of authority and democracy. "The authority," he says, "all Americans recognize and many denounce in unmeasured terms; the democracy, which is the undeniable yoke-fellow of authority, is often willfully ignored. But democracy and authority in, on the whole, healthy interaction, constitute what I must insist on as the peculiar German contribution to the political experiments of the present day."

The author finds the cause of the war in the competition of the European nations, under the prevailing regime of capital, for lands, commerce and power, for the commercial good which in the minds of all has never ceased to constitute the end of life. He prophesies that the war will prove a constructive event of the highest importance, bringing the European nations together more closely than ever before on the basis of a new social purpose and a higher social organization.

The race for colonies, the Polish question, the Ems dispatch and the Alsace-Lorraine question are discussed in appendices.

Not the least admirable of many admirable qualities of Schevill's work is the firmness with which he restrains himself from straying into collateral lines of discussion, which is a fault with most historians. Many times he mentions matters suggested by the subject in hand, only to say that there is not time to go into them. That this shunning of the by-ways is not due to indifference of unpreparedness is indicated by his frank declaration that one of the chief disadvantages of the lecture form, adhered to substantially in the book, is the obligation of avoiding, in the interest of a smooth and swift journey, many matters which lie off the highway and yet arouse a most legiti-

THE MAELSTROM

BY FRANK PROEST. EDWARD J. CLODE.



HE TRIES TO RETURN IT TO THE PROPER ADDRESS



HE AND DETECTIVES OUTWITTED



BUT AT LAST THE VILLAINS ARE CAPTURED



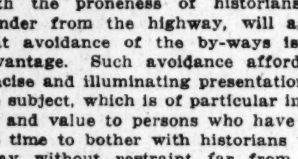
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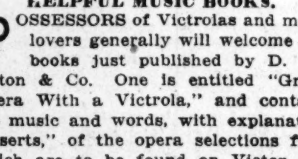
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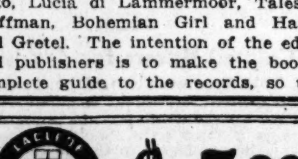
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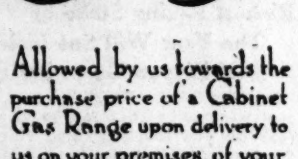
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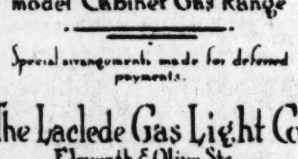
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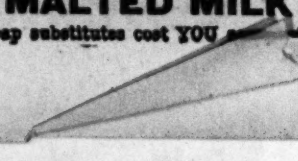
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THEY SHALL WE GET MARRIED



THEY SHALL WE GET MARRIED



one cannot only follow the music intelligently, but understand the story of the opera in all its phases.

The other book, "Songs the Children Love to Sing," is one of a series, and its music is arranged for the piano, the words of the songs being interlined with the music. There are over 300 well selected, cheery songs, for mothers and for children—game songs, home songs, lullabies, folk songs, sacred songs, work songs, play songs, etc. Both books are printed in large, clear type, in a form handy for carrying as well as for the music stand.

"THE HATE BREEDERS."

It is said that unbound copies of "The Hate Breeders," Edna Alken's "frightful" war play, are being sent into Germany via the balloon route by the anti-war Socialists. Hundreds of balloons have been specially made for use in this campaign. To each is attached a wicker cage containing mani-

This Editorial from the New York Globe May 19

festees in German. When the wind blows south or southwest the balloons are released from Switzerland, when west from Holland and when from the north from Denmark, in the hope that will reach a German destination. "The Hate Breeders" is said to be the only piece of American-made literature that the Socialists are using. (The Bohls north from Denmark, in the hope that Merrill Co.)

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By WILLIAM ALMON WOLFF

"Movie" fans read this. It will add to the enjoyment of your favorite actors.

All Bookstores A. C. McClurg & Co., Pub.

NEW YORK, FRID

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA HABIT

By DR. FRANK CRANE.
(Copyright, 1916, by Frank Crane.)

A man's library should grow with his life. His books are like the flesh he puts on; and some men are too fat, and others too lean.

He should constantly add to his books; and quite as steadily eliminate books.

Some books are to be borrowed, or taken from a library, for you only want to see them once. Such are not really books; they are bound periodicals. In this class are almost all fiction, books "of the day," books in vogue with the mob, best sellers and sensations.

Other books, and they are not many, you want to keep. They become part of your being. You mark them, go back to them, they are as old companions.

Of these books your library should be made.

And of these books the first and chief is a good encyclopedia.

The encyclopedia is the corner stone of the library. It underlies, supports, complements all other books.

Such a work as the Encyclopedia Britannica is not the product of one man's genius; it is the finished utterance of the human race, it is the verdict of English civilization, it is the oracle of this present century.

To consult it is to consult mankind.

The encyclopedia is the one book you cannot afford not to own.

It costs something, it cannot be bought for the price of the latest thriller, but when you buy it you do not buy a cigarette to enjoy a minute and throw away, but a jewel to wear your life long.

As with other things, so with books, the cheapest is often the dearest.

And almost any young man or woman can become possessor now of this masterpiece of books. The most significant occurrence, to my mind, in bookdom within the span of this generation has been the act of a mail order house, which has bought the reprint of the Encyclopedia Britannica and is undertaking to distribute a million sets at somewhere around fifty or sixty dollars, the payment to be made in small instalments.

I unhesitatingly say that if I were a young man, whether a clerk, a salesman, a farmer, a mechanic, or engaged in one of the professions as a lawyer, physician, teacher, or preacher, I would own this set of books if I had to go without lunch every day and wear a shiny coat.

It is a luxury for which one may well do without some necessities.

It is the mind's wife, a comfort in leisure hours, a stand-by in a crisis.

For any man's intellect, I care not whose, is crippled without this mute and myriad-minded friend at his elbow.

Get the encyclopedia habit.

In other words, be a superior man.

The superior man is the one who is not sloppy minded, as the crowd always is. He challenges facts. He does not accept the ipse dixits of the loud and positive. He looks things up.

He knows. He does not take things for granted. That does not mean he is a pedant, crammed full of ready statistics, parading his fancy bits of information.

The sure-footed mind is not the one that knows things; it is the one that knows where to find things.

The person with the encyclopedia habit does not carry in his head all knowledge; but he has the key to the storehouse, he knows right where to go to get what he needs.

And, other things being equal, success is the reward of the man who is sure of his facts.

There are other books it is well to have, books that are entertaining, useful, and of cultural value; but there is no book you must have, that is equally essential to the college president and the struggling wage earner, except the encyclopedia.

Keeping Up With the Joneses.

GREAT GUNS WINTHROP GET Y' NERVE UP GO ON AND ASK JULIE TO GO WALKIN' REMEMBER FRANK



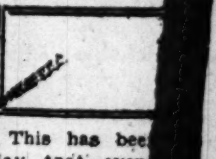
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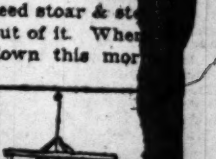
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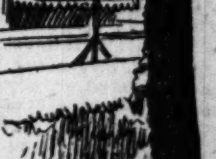
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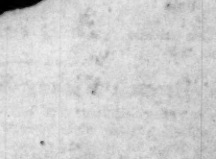
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WRECK OF UNIFORMS



WRECK OF UNIFORMS



WRECK OF UNIFORMS

The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCardell.

Mr. Jarr Wins This Tiff With Mrs. Jarr, but It Costs Him Some Money.

"GUESS you're glad that warmer weather has come at last," said Mr. Jarr.

"Well, I don't know why I should be glad. It only means more work for me," replied Mrs. Jarr. "I've got to get new furniture covers and take down all the hangings and curtains."

"While you are about it," said Mr. Jarr, "let a little sunlight into the house. As soon as you take the curtains and shades and hangings off the windows you'll be putting up awnings and closing the shutters. I don't see what use there is in having windows in a house. A window, to a woman's eye, is a place to hang a dozen different kinds of curtains, shades and blinds at!"

"Do you think I am going to let the sun in to fade all my carpets? And do you think I'm going to keep the windows wide open so the dust of the streets can pour in and ruin everything?"

Mr. Jarr saw he had gone too far to retreat, so he rushed in where angels fear to tread.

"That isn't the only thing," he said. "I'm coming home some of these days and I'm going to tear all those lace fol-de-rols and pillow shams off the beds. A bed is a thing to lie on and not a parlor ornament. I have to wait till the decorations are removed if I ever want to lie down when I'm tired."

"The decorations have been removed for some hours by the time you get home," replied Mrs. Jarr, telly. "And I must say—here she passed quickly from calmness to fearful emotion—"that I get a great deal of encouragement for trying to keep the house looking nice! If I was untidy and let the place be unswept, unclean and all littered up, you'd be the first one to run out and tell everybody how I neglected the house. You ought to have a wife like some men I know, women who never turn their hands to do a thing, who are always women's clubs or playing cards, and then you'd see!"

"Ah, can't a man make a little criticism without you flying all up in the air?" asked Mr. Jarr, taken somewhat aback.

"I don't mind a little criticism," said Mrs. Jarr with a sob, "but to be abused, like I am, from morning till night, is more than a saint could stand!"

"Why, I never said a word," replied Mr. Jarr. "I only asked you if it wouldn't be healthier to let in a little more sunlight in the house."

"You try letting a little more sunlight into the house," said Mrs. Jarr, "by ceasing to abuse me because I am silly enough to try to keep the home looking nice!"

"But, really, I never said a word. I was just telling you a few things I didn't like," replied Mr. Jarr.

"I could tell you a lot of things I don't like," said Mrs. Jarr. "I don't like your interference with the way I run this house. I don't like your finding fault and grumbling because I try to have things look nice. I don't like your faults, although I never say a word about them, and surely when you try to quarrel with me because I am doing my best you are going a little too far!"

"Well, I never!" said Mr. Jarr. "Gee, you're cranky today!"

"Didn't you talk in the meanest manner to me just now?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Why, I never said a word," replied Mr. Jarr. "I never said a word. I was just going to say that if you wanted to get a new lace bedspread, or some new curtains or something like that, why, I'd be glad to let you have the money, that's all, my dear!" And he kissed her, the tactful deceiver.

One on the Doctor.

ONE afternoon, just as Doctor Bundy's office hour had begun, a very excited individual rushed into his office.

"Doctor! Doctor! Just one moment!" he cried.

"I'll see you shortly," said the doctor.

"Only a second, doctor!" protested the perturbed one. "Only a second is what I want!"

"I'll see you shortly," repeated the physician, with impatience.

The man, with a sigh, took a seat in the reception room. His excitement soon subsided. Apparently, and he read the magazine lying on the table, making no further efforts to see the doctor.

After several patients had consulted the doctor, the latter stepped over to the man, and said:

"You were in somewhat of a hurry, I believe, sir. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing now," replied the man. "I only dropped in to tell you that your neighbor's cows have escaped from the yard, and are having a fine time among your flowerbeds."

Bang!

THE pale, intellectual-looking little man had been caught red-handed as he was placing a bomb in the cellar of a theater.

"And why did you do this?" he was asked.

"I was merely trying to elevate the stage," was the reply.

Consolation.

WIFE and about poor Jim Swain, when Flora Fyffe refused him he was disappointed he went and enlisted in the army.

"He's in luck. He'll be a free man in a few years, whereas if he had married her he'd have been tied up for life."

MUTT and JEFF—Yes, the Old Boy Must Be an Egomaniac!

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By Bud Fisher



S'MATTER POP?

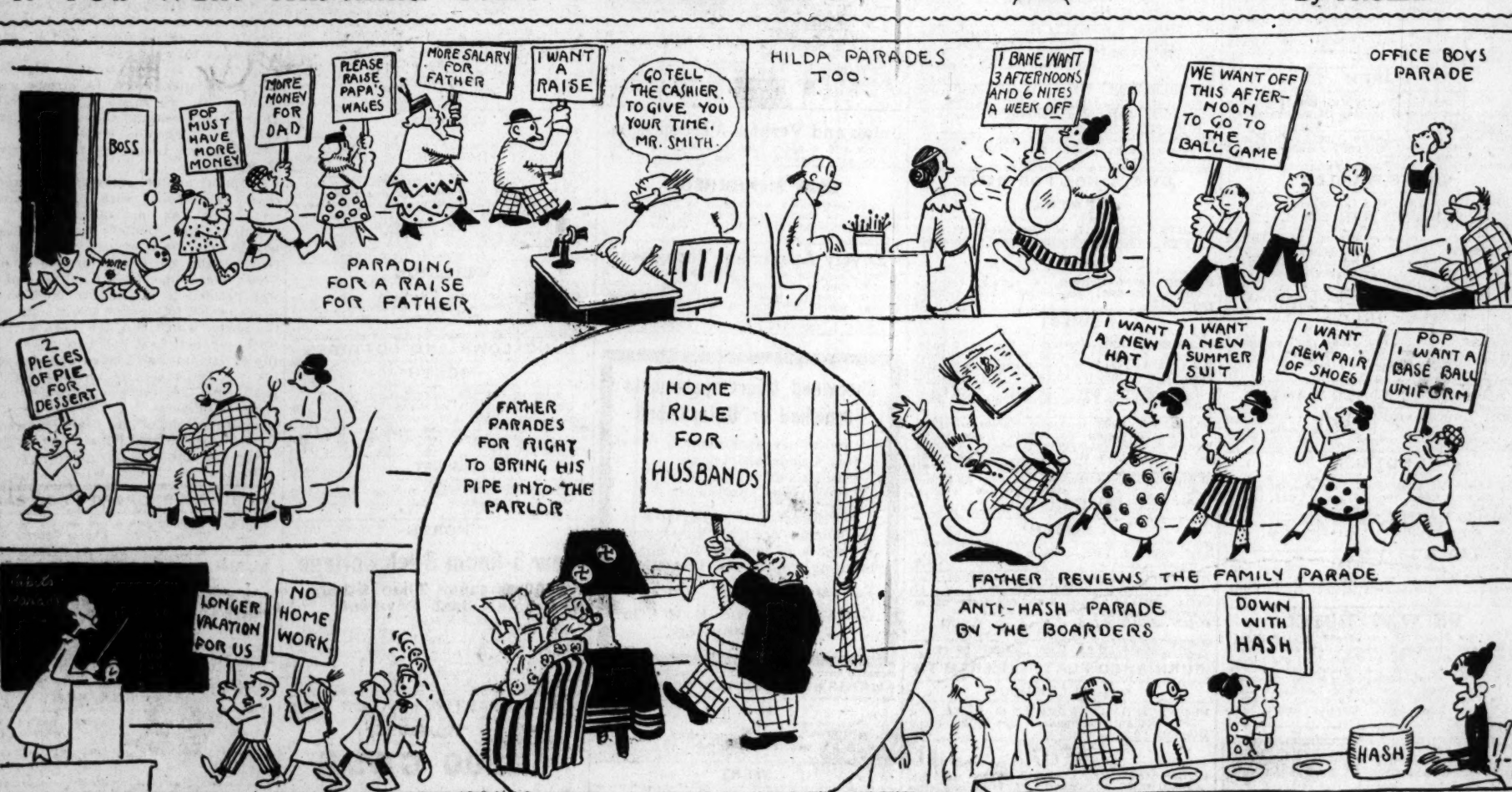
Uncle Si puts another one over on Pop!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.



If You Want Anything Start a Parade for It

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By FRUEH.



The Infallible Seer

A STREET carnival now touring the South is seemingly the repository of a most perplexing mystery. On a recent visit by this particular carnival to a Tennessee city a part of the attending throng heard a barker extol the clairvoyant powers of Madame Villia.

The goddess of wisdom, while thoroughly blindfolded, gave instant answers to any questions. The seeker after truth merely wrote on a slip of paper the question nearest his heart, which, being read out by the barker to the hearing of all the crowd, was publicly answered.

Whether Minnie still loved Tom, and where the old hermit buried the gold, were questions legitimate enough; but that somebody had taken advantage of a lady's trustful disposition her answer revealed when Madame — was confronted with the query:

"Where is Villia?"

Her reply was:

"Her real name is not Villia. It is Margaret, and she is now in Atlanta, Ga."—Saturday Evening Post.

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One
I MADE a resolution to give my wife all the money she asked for.
"Did you break it?"
"No, it broke me."

Free Choice.

AT a dinner party a big meat pie brought on together. The duck was intended for the father principally. The boys were death on duck, their mother well knew, but it would not make a mouthful apiece for them, so, addressing the boy who sat nearest her, she said:

"Which will you have, Bobbie—duck or pie?"

"Duck," said Bobbie, promptly.

"No, Bobbie," answered his mother, cheerfully, "you can't have duck, dear. Take your choice, my son, take your choice, but you can't have duck!"—Tit-Bits.

Amateurs.

A MARRIED couple were touring in Sicily. At a distance from one of the large towns the wife said:

"Think, Albert, if the brigands should come now and take me from you."

"Impossible, my dear!"

"But supposing they did come and carry me away, what would you say?"

"I should say," replied her husband, "that the brigands were new at the business—that's all."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-goods" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CANTHAR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Rural Industry.

WHAT you want to do first," said a Boston man to a New England farmer whom he was advising touching certain needed improvements in and about his place, "is to have that mudhole in the road fixed."

"You experts and reformers don't understand local conditions," said the farmer, scornfully. "Why, I've purty high paid off a mortgage with the money I've made haulin' automobiles out of that mudhole!"

Unlucky to the End.

PASSENGER (as the ship is sinking): Captain, is there no hope—none at all?

Captain: None at all, my man; no hope whatever.

Passenger: Hang my luck! And I wouldn't eat any cucumbers for dinner for fear of getting indigestion!—Exchange.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Effective Testimonial

THE budding authoress had purchased a typewriter and one morning the agent called and asked:

"How do you like your new typewriter, madam?"

"It's wonderful!" was the enthusiastic reply. "I wonder how I've ever done my writing without it!"

"Would you mind," asked the agent, "giving me a little testimonial to that effect?"

"Certainly not," she responded. "I'll do it gladly."

Seating herself at the machine, she pounded out the following:

"After Using this Automatic Back-action type write, or for three months and Over, I unhesitatingly pronounce it to be at least more than the Manufacturers claim for it. Durinb the time I have been in my possession it has more than paid for itself in the saving off time and labor!"

What He Really Was.

Oh, Mr. Smith, my brother tells me you have been speculating on the Stock Exchange. Were you a bull or a bear?

"Neither, my dear lady; I was an ass."

His Revenge.

JAMES, 8 years old, had been naughty to the point of evoking a whipping from his long-suffering mother, and all day long a desire for revenge rankled in his little bosom.

At length bedtime came, and, kneeling beside her, he implored a blessing on each member of the family individually, his mother alone being conspicuous by her absence. Then, rising from his devout posture, the little suppliant fixed a keenly triumphant look upon her face, saying, as he turned to climb into bed:

"I s'pose you noticed you wasn't in it."

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She Knew 'Em.

WHERE have you been until this hour?" said Mrs. Lawyer To-wit to her late-returning hubby.

"I've been looking after some suits," replied To-wit.

"Yes, I know those suits; the old diamonds, hearts, spades and clubs. Well, this is the last night I'll let you out."

A Failure.

WAS the picnic a success?" Hardly, Charlie wore his Palm Beach suit, but nobody brought any custard pie for him to sit in."

The Last Act

INTO the jeweler's shop came a simple-looking old chap, with a quaint, old-fashioned kitchen clock under one arm.

"I want you to look at it," he said, as he laid the timepiece on the counter, "and tell me what's wrong."

The jeweler removed the dial of the clock, screwed his magnifying glass into his eye and peered about in the clock's interior.

"Nothing wrong with it now," he announced presently. "Its sufferings are over."

"Well, what do I owe you?" asked the customer, thinking he had repaired the clock.

"Nothing," replied the shopman. "You're mistaken. This isn't professional treatment. It's a Coroner's inquest."

Marvelous Growth.

A SCOTCHMAN was telling an Irish neighbor of his with great pride how he had planted an acorn which sprang up into a fine oak tree.

"Begorra, that's nothing," commented Pat, unimpressed. "Sure an' I once planted a dead cat and in a short time up sprang a sanitary inspector."

BORDEN'S Malted Milk

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE
GRAND PRIZE
HIGHEST AWARD
PANAMA EXPOSITION
Another Proof of Quality
GET IT AT
WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO.